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ZHIVKOV ATTENDS GANDHI FUNERAL, MEETS LEADERS

Wreath Laid at Funeral

AU031552 Sofia BTA in English 0836 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, November 3 (BTA) -- This morning Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council laid a wreath and paid his last respects before the sarcophagus with the mortal remains of India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi villainously assassinated on October 31.

The ribbon on the wreath reads "To Indira Gandhi, the Faithful Daughter of the Indian People and Great Friend of Bulgaria. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria."

The Bulgarian party and state leader wrote the following in the book for condolences: "I render homage to the memory of Mrs Indira Gandhi -- the worthy daughter of the Indian people, the outstanding politician of our times, the great friend of Bulgaria".

Zhivkov Meets Indian President

AU031412 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, November 3 (BTA corr) -- Today, Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council met with Mr. Zaul Singh, president of the Republic of India.

Mr Todor Zhivkov expressed his deep pain and his and the Bulgarian people's sincere condolences in connection with the untimely and tragic death of Mrs Indira Gandhi. He said that he and Mrs Indira Gandhi were united by a year-long friendship and fruitful cooperation and gave a high assessment to her work for the upsurge of India, for consolidating its independence and integrity, in defence of the interests of the developing and non-aligned peoples for the triumph of peace and understanding among the peoples in the world.

At the talks the desire was expressed by both sides for the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to be further promoted.

Zhivkov Meets Rajiv Gandhi

AU041651 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, November 4 (BTA corr.) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria and Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India expressed their mutual readiness and desire to continue to consolidate the good relations between the two countries. They expressed their conviction that the fruitful cooperation and friendship between Bulgaria and India will develop and broaden in the interest of the two peoples and the two countries and in the name of peace in the world.

Today the president of the Bulgarian State Council Mr Todor Zhivkov was the first of the foreign leaders who arrived in India for the funeral of Mrs Indira Gandhi, to express to Prime Minister Mr. Rajiv Gandhi his deep and sincere condolences in connection with the villainous assassination of Mrs Indira Gandhi. Mr Todor Zhivkov was accompanied by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Mr Petur Mladenov. Later today the Bulgarian state delegation led by Mr Todor Zhivkov left India.

Cables Sent to Rajiv Gandhi

AU031947 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council sent to Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, president of the Indian National Congress (I) and prime minister of the Republic of India a telegram of greeting on the occasion of his election as president of the Indian National Congress (I) -- the party under the leadership of which the Indian people won their independence and score great achievements in the construction of modern India.

"We are convinced that under your leadership the Indian National Congress (I) and the Government of the Republic of India will continue on the well-tried course, outlined by Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi -- a course of independent development and constructive peaceful foreign policy. With all our hearts we wish you success in the difficult and highly responsible work for consolidating the great Indian people in the struggle against the secret ambitions of their home and foreign enemies, in the construction of a powerful, independent and prospering India, in her further consolidation as an active factor for raising the role of the nonaligned countries in international life and the establishment of new economic relations between the states based on equal rights, in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism" the telegram reads.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov once again expressed the paramount importance whigh the BCP and the Bulgarian state attach to the traditional relations of sincere friendship and fruitful cooperation with India, between the Bulgarian and Indian people to which the unforgettable Indira Gandhi greatly contributed.

Day of Mourning Held

AU031950 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 3 (BTA) -- Bulgaria, [3:00 Hrs local time. Salvoes resound and the sirens of the factories, locomotives and the ships of the Bulgarian sea and river fleet hoot. For three minutes the work in all enterprises, institutions and organisations stopped and all motor vehicles stood still. Millions of Bulgarians with bowed heads paid their tribute and respect to one of the greatest politicians of our times, the champion for peace and the friend of Bulgaria, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria issued a decree for national mourning on the day of the funeral of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

PERPETRATORS OF GANDHI KILLING 'CANNOT HIDE'

AU021226 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Nov 84 pp 1, 5

[Unsigned commentary: "Sixteen Bullets From the Forces of Evil"]

[Text] In the early hours of this October day, the world was stunned by the report of a criminal act. An already old woman was brutally and maliciously killed by a hail of bullets. This was a mother whom the common people of a great nation used to call the mother of India.

Beginning now, the world will learn the details and circumstances of this terrible crime, and of the sinister traps concocted by the executors, organizers, and instigators of this crime which point to the perpetrators. Or perhaps the world will learn nothing at all about it; perhaps everything will remain under the cover of conspiracy!

No, only names and addresses can remain under the cover of conspiracy. However, the forces of evil, the instigators and organizers cannot hide anywhere because they are already known. Indira herself -- in all she did as a remarkable political figure of our time and in her entire life as a bold fighter in the service of India and of the great Indian people -- is revealing them. The killers and their patrons are indicated by her words: "Today everybody should say let us live in friendship, peace, and understanding, let us together undertake to put an end to poverty and an end to the needs and sufferings of the people as far as this is possible...."

No, there is no error. This was the credo and cause of her life and it unmasks and implicates in murder, all those well-known forces which today are elevating terrorism to a state policy. They are the same ones who every day undermine the possibilities for friendship, peace, and understanding; they are the ones, who, with a self-seeking hand, are making the rich richer and the poor poorer. They are also the ones who with unrestrainable imperial ambitions are preparing to let the people suffer a nuclear catastrophe.

They were the ones who never liked Indira Gandhi. Her tireless work as a continuer of Nehru's cause for strengthening the independence of India, preserving its integrity, and modernizing the country by pulling it out of the social chasm in which it had been left by colonialism has aroused their apprehensions. Her growing prestige and energetic work in favor of peace, disarmament, security, and friendship among peoples and her capacity as governmental head of India and as one of the most eminent figures of the Nonaligned Movement, embittered them. Her course of progressive reforms in India and her increased friendship with the forces of justice and peace in the world frightened them. Let us just recall how hired writers in the monopolistic press carried out continuous assaults against her and tried to kill her morally and politically from her first day as a statesman to her last. Let us recall how many times -- not only through instigations but also through unmasked provocations and subversive actions -- attempts were made to compromise the renewing socioeconomic processes in India, to tear apart this great country, and to liquidate the world of Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Indira Gandhi. The same also happened in the past few months when the Sikhs were openly and publicly instigated.

Yesterday's sinister murder in Delhi ended the important work of a great friend of socialist Bulgaria, for whom the Bulgarian people nurtured feelings of deep respect, admiration, and most sincere friendship -- feelings which the Bulgarian people also nurture for the great friendly Indian people. That is why today, we are united with the Indian people in their anger toward this sinister crime and in their great sorrow.

SINGH LINKED TO U.S. SECRET SERVICES

AU021436 [Editorial Report] Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian on 1 November 1984 carries on page 4 a 1,000-word editorial entitled: "Loyal Daughter of the Indian People," on the occasion of the assassination of Indira Gandhi. The Sofia daily TRUD on the same date carries on page 4 an 800-word article by Veselin Seykov, entitled: "Perfidious Crime" devoted to the death of Indira Gandhi.

The ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME editorial expresses outrage and indignation at this "evil crime" and cites Indira Gandhi's own words on her readiness to "die in the service of the fatherland." Praising her devotion and selfless work for India, the editorial article also points out the good relations between her and Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, citing her words in praise of Bulgaria and for the cultural achievements of Luydmila Zhivkova.

The ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME editorial article points out in conclusion: "India's and Indira Gandhi's policy of realism and humanitarianism has always been the target of fierce attacks on the part of reactionary international imperialism. Threats, intrigues, and separatist conspiracies, as well as terrorist acts -- all these are attempts of those forces which are trying to undermine the unity and security of independent India. The shots in New Delhi were shots fired against the will and aspirations of the Indian people."

The editorial adds that the "bullets of the killer cannot destroy the remarkable deeds and the credo of Indira Gandhi's ardent soul."

The TRUD article, which is similar to the ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME article, begins with the following passage: "Indira Gandhi's assassination is a cruel, perfidious, premeditated, and evil act. It is a crime against India itself, and against the will for its progress on the threshold of general parliamentary elections. This is the way Lumumba and Salvador Allende were killed, as well as numberous other freedom-loving leaders of non-aligned countries. They, just like Indira Gandhi, firmly protected the independence and unity of their peoples. They were indomitable in resisting against the overt and subversive actions of the imperialists and of some of their helpers."

Referring to "authoritative Indian sources" Seykov asserts that the assassination was the result of "a thoroughly planned conspiracy" and states that: "Only a few days ago a group of terrorists which illegally entered Indian territory were arrested. One of their main taks reportedly was to carry out attempts against the lives of prominent state and political leaders."

Veselin Seykov further stresses that the "separatists" in India had "openly threatened" Indira Gandhi and that their leader Singh "frequently travelled to London and Washington." Seykov adds as follows: "Much has been written about Singh's relations with people from the American secret services and with Americans from influential circles. There have also been reports about relations between the Halistan separatists and the Afghan counterrevolutionaries, as well as about the secret training of these separatists in Pakistan with the assistance of the CIA, and so forth."

Citing statements of separatists who rejoiced at Indira Gandhi's death, Veselin Seykov closes as follows:

"An atmosphere of mixed feelings now prevails in India. The shock and the deep sorrow are merging with the unshakable will to persist in the constructive policy and to unite the people against the enemies of India." Seykov further adds in the last paragraph of the article: "Those who are hostile to India are trying to create a vacuum in the political life of this great country. However, they are not able to do so. On the contrary, the firm confidence is asserting itself that this peace-loving country which is striving for progress will continue along the tested path of Rajiv Gandhi, its new prime minister."

MARTELLA CALLED 'PAWN' OF ANTISOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

AU021610 Sofia BTA in English 1420 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- Under the headline "The Indictment of the Pawn" the NARODNA KULTURA weekly carries a commentary by Petko Bocharov on the "Antonov case".

The author notes that Bulgaria, in spite of everything, hoped that investigating magistrate Ilario Martella may show courage and adhere to judicial principles and dismiss the case against the three Bulgarian nationals Antonov, Ayvazov and Vasilev on grounds of lack of proofs of their complicity in the attempt on the life of Pope John Paul II. But this hope proved to be naive "because it is obvious that Martella needed no courage for he had no intention of showing adherence to judicial principles" the commentator stresses.

P. Bocharop explains that the charges against the three Bulgarians are based solely on the tall-tales of the hired Turkish assassin Ali Agca for, in Martella's own words, "the details of Agca's evidence being compared leave no doubt".

"Coincidences are no proofs such as the criminal law of a civilized country may accept in order to start proceedings against someone" the Bulgarian journalist writes. "But it turned out that in Italy they were accepted as such".

They were accepted because the alignment of the three Bulgarians before court is nothing but a political act, no matter how hard "jurists" such as Martella, prosecutor Albano and others try to convince people that they are representatives of Italy's independent judiciary power and that they are not interested in politics. Martella's indictment is politically motivated from top to bottom. Simply because, as now it is eloquently proved, he has always been a pawn with a definite role in the psychological warfare against socialism", Petko Bocharov writes.

HAVANA CEMA SESSION DEMONSTRATES 'REAL EQUALITY'

AU021924 Sofia BTA in English 1819 GMT 2 Nov 84

["Evidence of REal Equality" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 2 (BTA) -- Commentary by Mr Metodi Krustev, our special envoy for the 39th session of the C.M.E.A. in Havana.

The first one outside Europe. The first one held on the Latin American Continent. This fact was emphasised by the leaders of the delegations to the 39th C.M.E.A. session concluded in Havana. All representatives of the press also focused on it in their comments. This is not a mere statistical detail. The first convening of the session in a Latin American country, Cuba, although it is among the less developed member countries, is an indication of the real equality characterizing the relations between the members of the council for mutual economic assistance.

Latin America is the continent where economic relations between the countries are governed by the U.S. presence and under its mentorship. Due to this fact, the countries to the south of the Rio Grande are among the most backward ones in terms of economic development.

Here are the most heavily debt-laden nations, their creditors being the capitalist countries and the giant of North America in the first place. This fact is indicative of the characteristic economic relations between them and their chief partner, the United States.

The equality-based relations between Cuba and her C.M.E.A. partners have impressed the delegation of Mexico and the representatives of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) and of the Latin American Economic System (SELA), comprising 25 countries on the subcontinent.

The very fact of their attendance at the C.M.E.A. session shows the growing interest with which Latin American countries regard the economic partnership with the world of socialism. This interest was given a most succinct expression in the words of the Mexican delegation leader: "This is an organization where economic assistance is not used as a means of political pressure."

The 39th C.M.E.A. session in Havana has endorsed long-term complex measures for cooperation in the sphere of energy, fuels and raw materials until 1990 and later, as well as measures to further improve the organization of multilateral cooperation within the C.M.E.A. Special importance was attached to the promotion of the economic development plans coordination in the period between 1986 and 1990. These resolutions will be instrumental in the realization of the special program for the accelerated development of the economies of Cuba, Vietnam and Mongolia with the help of the other members. This program, which was adopted at the high-level economic session in Moscow, has for an object to enable all member countries to reach an equal level of their economic capacities in the near future.

The C.M.E.A. session in Havana has set the model of real equality before the Latin American countries. Besides, it has outlined a concrete and effective program, the fulfillment of which will result in an even higher economic potential for each individual member country and for the socialist community as a whole.

TANCHEV RECEIVES FRG JUSTICE MINISTER ENGELHARD

AU011452 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 1 Nov 84

["Wish for Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Nov 1 (BTA) -- Today Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, received Mr Hans Engelhard, prominent member of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany and federal minister of justice.

During the talks the two emphasized the mutual wish of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and the Free Democratic Party to further their relations in the name of promoting cooperation between Bulgaria and the Federal Republic.

The wish of the two parties to contribute to the efforts of the international democratic public to build confidence and develop the relations of understanding and cooperation between states with different sociopolitical systems was expressed at the talks. It was stressed that under the present complicated international situation, the good-intentional, honest and open dialogue between the East and the West stands the sole reasonable alternative to the growing threat of a nuclear war.

Engelhard Departs

AU011741 Sofia BTA in English 1622 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, Nov 1 (BTA) -- The first official contact between the Ministries of Justice of Bulgaria and the Federal Republic of Germany was assessed here as useful.

The West German minister of justice, Mr Hans Engelhard, paid an official visit here at the invitation of his Bulgarian counterpart, Mrs Svetla Daskalova (October 30 through November 1).

The West German minister was made familiar with the structure, the functions and the tasks of the Bulgarian Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court and the Chief Prosecutor's Office. A wish was expressed for contacts between the two ministries to become brisker.

Today the guest was received by Mr Yaraslav Radev, vice president of the State Council. He dwelt in detail on some problems related to the construction of the state-social system at the present stage of Bulgarian development, to the legislation and to the expansion of socialist democracy.

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH SFRY

LD012333 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Sofia, 1 Nov (TANJUG) -- In 1985 and the forthcoming period, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria will expand their cooperation in the agriculture and food industry, particularly in cooperation by scientific research institutions in this sphere.

This was agreed at the session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian mixed Commission for Cooperation in Agriculture and Food Industry, held in Sofia. The Yugoslav delegation was led by Branko Gardasevic, assistant president of the Federal Committee for Agriculture, and the Bulgarian delegation was led by Ivan Tonev, deputy chairman of the Executive Commission of the National Agro-Industrial Union.

In the protocol **eigned** on the talks this **evening**, both sides noted the successful development of Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation in the agriculture and food industry, but the protocol also points out that available facilities, particularly in the food industry, have not yet been fully utilized.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian cooperation in these spheres and the possibilities of its further development were also discussed by members of our delegation with Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, who is in charge of agriculture, and with Aleksandur Petkov, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Agro-Industrial Union. Vasil Tsanov said among other things that Bulgaria is inclined to accept the participation of Yugoslav scientific research institutes in solving a series of problems of Bulgarian agriculture and that it expects concrete proposals from the Yugoslav side in this context. Ilija Djukic, Yugoslav ambassador in Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

ALEKSANDUR PETKOV PAYS VISIT TO BAGHDAD

For Iraqi reportage on the visit to Babhdad by Aleksandur Petkov, minister-chairman of the National Agro-Industrial Union, including his meeting with the Iraqi minister of agriculture and agrarian reform, see the Iraqi section of the 2 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

STROUGAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT TO INDIA

Received by Indian President

LD031201 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 3 Oct 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the federal government, today laid wreaths in the former office of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first prime minister of independent India, where the remains of Indira Gandhi, the former Indian prime minister, are lying.

After this, the Czechoslovak delegation was received by Giani Zail Singh, the Indian president. On behalf of President of the CSSR Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak Government, and all the people, Lubomir Strougal conveyed to President Singh deep regret over the loss to India. He also praised the significant contribution of Indira Gandhi to the development of relations between India and Czechoslovakia, to the struggle for peace and disarmament, and to the building of an independent and progressive India.

Giani Zail Singh expressed thanks for the condolences and assured the Czechoslovak representatives that they, together with new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, will continue the present policy of their country. He pointed out that the highest Indian representatives are determined to continue to develop relations with Czechoslovakia.

Meets Indian, USSR Officials

LD041238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Indian President Zail Singh, vice-president Ramaswamy Venkataraman, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi this morning received delegations which took part in the funeral of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The Czechoslovak delegation led by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government, expressed deep condolances on behalf of President of the Czechoslovak SR Gustav Husak, and the Czechoslovak Government and people to the highest Indian representatives.

On this occasion Lubomir Strougal met with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the Council of ministers of the Soviet Union; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of Poland; Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the GDR; Sandor Gaspar, vice-president of the Presidential Council of Hungary; Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Afghanistan; George Radulescu, vice president of the Council of State of Romania; Robert Mugabe, prime minister of Zimbabwe; Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations; and leaders of the delegations of Switzerland and the Philippines.

Meets Rajiv Gandhi

LD041858 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] India: Lubomir Strougal, Czechoslovak prime minister, accompanied by Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Jaramir Nehera, Czechoslovak ambassador to India, today met Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian prime minister.

Lubomir Strougal expressed to the Indian prime minister the deep condolences of the Czechoslovakian President Gustav Husak, the federal government, and our people on the tragic loss that stuck India and Rajiv Gandhi personally.

He recalled his visit to India at the beginning of this year and paid a high tribute to the role played by Indira Gandhi in the struggle for peace and disarmament, in international relations as the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, in the development of independent India, as well as in the traditionally friendly relations between both countries. Lubomir Strougal then went on to appraise relations between India and Czechoslovakia and assured Rajiv Gandhi that Czechoslovakia is resolved to expand them further. He also informed briefly the Indian representative about developments in Czechoslovakia, in particular in the economic sphere. Lubomir Strougal congratulated Rajiv Gandhi on his appointment as the prime minister of India and at the same time invited him to visit Czechoslovakia.

Rajiv Gandhi expressed thanks for the condolences and expressions of appreciation of the importance and personality of the former Indian prime minister. He expressed thanks for the attendence of the Czechoslovak delegation, which has thus given its support to India in her difficult moment. The Indian prime minister then went on to voice the conviction that mutual relations between both countries will be expanded in the future. He also briefed Lubomir Strougal about the internal-political situation in India and the tasks awaiting his government in the immediate future in the endeavor to promote further development of India and to strengthen her independence. He voiced confidence that despite all difficulties India will overcome the current problems. Rajiv Gandhi also expressed thanks for the invitation to visit Czechoslovakia, which was accepted. Afterwards the Czechoslovak delegation left for the airport in Delhi, where it was seen off by Buta Singh, minister for parliamentary affairs and sports, and left for Prague.

Party Leader Condolences

LD021442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; other members of the Presidium of the party's Central Committee -- Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, and Josef Kempny; Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium of the Party's Central Committee; and secretaries of the party's Central Committee -- Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik today at the Indian Embassy in Prague expressed their deep condolences at the tragic death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. They conveyed their sincere regret to Uday Chand Soni, Indian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and signed the condolence papers.

The leading officials of the Federal Assembly, headed by Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly, also expressed condolences over the death of Indira Gandhi. The memory of the deceased was also honored by Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier of the federal government. Other representatives of our political, public, and cultural life; citizens; and members of the Prague diplomatic corps came today to the Indian embassy in Prague, decorated in mourning, to honor the memory of the Indian prime minister.

U.S. ACCUSED IN SIKH UNREST, GANDHI MURDER

U.S. Opposes Indian Neutrality

LD022134 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Jiri Cebrovsky Commentary entitled "An Anatomy of One Murder"]

[Text] With the exception of the leaders of Sikh fanatics, the world, including the U.S. President, has publicly condemned the murder of Indira Gandhi.

It would however be shortsighted and naive to think that speeches condemning the brutal assassination such as that conveyed for instance by the White House are meant sincerely and honestly. The fact is that one cannot resist the impression that what is involved is pretended indignation, the aim of which is to confuse people's thinking and silence beforehand all voices drawing attention to the real perpetrators of the crime.

The history of India, including its modern history, is instructive. As soon as the new state decided in favor of an independent path of development Washington reacted in such a way that it accused the leadership in Delhi of immoral neutrality. The fact was that the White House had hoped that India, having extricated itself from British domination, would soon let itself be drawn into the U.S. sphere of influence.

The notions of the U.S. ruling circles however soon encountered reality. Under the leadership of Nehru and his daughter, Indira Gandhi, India has become a state which is beginning to consistently strengthen internal unity and economic growth while acting on the international arena as a supporter of peace, cooperation and friendship. This was, for instance, at variance with the objectives of Washington, which regards the Indian subcontinent as an area of crucial importance for gaining domination over Asia. And it is both interesting as well as symptomatic that these very people -- or their pupils, as the case may be -- who talked in the Fifties about the immorality of neutrality, began to reproach the Indira Gandhi government for not adhering to neutrality or to nonalignment. As proof they pointed to India's growing cooperation with the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community, and progressive states of the developing world -- arguments which convinced them of perfidy.

The leading U.S. circles attempted to confront the resolute and immutable foreign policy course of the Indian Government through external threats and internal chaos and destabilization. In an interview for Czechoslovak Radio Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said: They want us to be weak: they want us to give from our already limited reserves even more for defense and less for the needs of the people.

The Pakistani regime, maintained by American dollars and equipped with American arms, has had the sole task of creating by its actions a situation in which war is inevitable. By fanning religious and nationality conflict -- and this too can be paid for by dollars -- the already very complicated internal political situation in India was to have been brought to a head. Taking it all together, external pressure plus a crisis at home would force the government to alter its foreign policy course in favor of the United States, of course.

And there is another variant here. According to the Brahmaputra plan, which was worked out by the subversive American espionage agency, the CIA, India was to have been gradually parcelled out into tens of small and even smaller states. In the style of the Romans and then the British, the divide and rule principle was given a new guise in the plans of the CIA and American politicians who, of course, are aware that the United States would be the prime beneficiary of its outcome. The fact that the separatist efforts of the Sikh extremists to decouple the federal state of Punjab from India and to form allegedly an independent Khalistan were supported and financed by Washington is crystal clear. There is a wealth of evidence in this respect.

President Ronald Reagan, who expressed his indignation at the death of Indira Gandhi, is the self-same politician who received the self-appointed president of the so-called Sikh Khalistan, a man who expressed his enthusiasm at the fact that the Indian prime minister was murdered by Sikh extremists.

At this very moment when the overwhelming majority of the world public views the murder of Indira Gandhi as an irreplaceable loss and condemns the assassination as a brutal crime, more is involved than what meets the eye and it points to the real causes and intentions of the U.S. ruling circles.

Pakistan Atomic Threat Cited

LD041138 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Political commentary by Frantisek Vonderka]

[Excerpt] The cowardly shooting by Sikh extremists which on Wednesday morning brutally ended the life of Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, literally shook the world. A woman whose name had become important far beyond the frontiers of India was gone in the middle of her creative work for her country. Her name will be forever linked with the Nonaligned Movement, with the effort to strengthen peace, with disarmament and with the effort to end hunger in the world. For India, Indira Gandhi became a symbol of the struggle for independence, the progressive social development of India, and the concerted effort to preserve its state integrity. It is precisely here where we must look for the key to the assassination which shook the whole world so much.

Everyone who even superficially follows the developments on the Indian subcontinent knows that Indira Gandhi, in the last few months in particular, warned many times about the danger of the collapse of an independent Indian state, which because of its realistic policy is a thorn in the side of both internal and international reaction. It was a great achievement of Prime Minister Gandhi that in the past it had always been possible to overcome such intentions. The last time was in the Punjab where the activity of Sikh separatists even grew into an open armed uprising. The coup attempt, which was followed with sympathy in London, Washington and other Western capitals, was successfully overcome thanks to the decisive steps taken by the central government of Indira Gandhi. For this she gained the sympathy of a vast majority of the inhabitants of her country. The hatred of her enemies, however, increased by the same extent.

When a few months ago Indian Government troops occupied the so-called Golden Temple in Amritsar, which was the center of Sikh separatists, apart from a large amount of religious literature and propaganda by which the subversives were attempting to outwardly justify their activity, piles of arms were also found. Many of them carried the label "made in the United States".

On Wednesday morning shots rang out in the Indian capital city, and they ended a life dedicated to the interests of the Indian people. The hundreds of thousands of Delhi inhabitants who came to say goodbye to Indira Gandhi, whose body was cremated yesterday according to ancient ritual on a pyre on the banks of the Jamuna River, were also joined by representatives of almost a hundred states. Among those who had come to pay homage to the memory of one of the greatest personalities of international policy in the last few years was the Czechoslovak delegation, led by Lubomir Strougal, premier of the government. George Shultz, the American secretary of state made use of the mourning ceremony to declare that the White House has always been interested in India being a strong and stable state. These were the words of a hypocrite. The facts clearly show that it was Washington which wanted to bring India into its sphere of influence. It condemned the independent policy of India, its involvement in the movement of nonaligned nations, and its friendly relations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. This is why the United States supports the enemies of India.

Washington recently delivered F-16 military airplanes to the Pakistani regime and it helps Pakistan in the development of technology which, as was pointed out yesterday by Rajiv Gandhi, the New Indian prime minister, has already enabled Pakistan to make its own atomic weapons. These weapons are intended for use, and Islamabad makes no secret of this, against Pakistan's Indian neighbor. Out of a total of 17 Pakistani divisions, 14 stand on the Indian border today. This would not be at all possible without the support of the White House. This is why the world today asks itself, what will India be like after Indira Gandhi? Her successor is not faced with an easy task: the internal pressures in the country, the subversive activities of domestic and foreign enemies, the emotions evoked by the murder of his predecessor. It will not be easy to overcome these problems. The new prime minister, however, in spite of all this has something to lean on and something to build on; and the legacy of Indira Gandhi in this area will remain very relevant to India for a long time to come.

Prague TV Comments

LD032206 [Editorial report] Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 1830 GMT on 3 November opened its news bulletin with a 5-minute report on Mrs Gandhi's funeral in which the Indian television video recording was superimposed with an account of the funeral rites, the scenes, and Mrs Gandhi's political career and ideals. The announcer said: she "took an active part in the struggle against the British colonizers ,she "resolutely stood up to the intrigues of imperialism and neocolonialism"; and she was "brutally murdered because the forces of reaction at home and abroad could not and cannot stomach her principled policy of championing independence, freedom and the unity of India."

POPIELUSZKO MURDER SAID TO BENEFIT OPPOSITION

AU021416 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Oct 84 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary: "The Connections of a Provocation"]

[Text] Reports coming from Poland in the last few days show that forces of the Polish counterrevolutionary underground know the international reaction which supports them would like to exploit the abduction of Catholic priest J. Popeiluszko for acts of political provocation directed against the PZPR, the People's Government, and the entire process of consolidation in the country's political and economic life. Anti-socialist forces in Poland are once again distributing anti-state leaflets and calling for strikes and unrest. Pamphlets with antigovernment contents are being posted in many churches and symbols of the disbanded "Solidarity" are growing in number. Reactionary information media in the West are doing all they can to whip up emotions.

We have already reported that at its session on 27 October the PZPR Central Committee resolutely condemned the abduction as an unpardonable criminal act that is at gross variance with the policy of the PZPR and the Polish Government. It appealed to the investigating and judicial agencies to carry out a speedy inquiry into the criminal act and punish its perpetrators. Representatives of the Government of the Polish People's Republic have unequivocally declared that the abductors were acting in contravention of party and government policy and that they will be handed over to the courts. As was clearly stressed in Poland, the crime which they committed "has nothing in common with the method of dealing with political conflicts adopted by the PZPR" and with the humanistic traditions of the Polish revolutionary movement.

Let us add that such an act also has nothing in common with the policy and practice of the entire international communist and workers movement.

The communist and workers movement has always waged an irreconcilable struggle against those who wish to solve social problems by employing individual terror -- against anarchists, all kinds of ultraleftists, and Trotskyists. The international revolutionary movement has in a principled fashion parted ways with them. Incidentally, history has already provided sufficient examples of who is served by such acts of provocation. Such acts always play into the hands of reactionary forces, rightwingers, and counterrevolutionaries.

The motive for the Polish priest's abduction is still surrounded by many questions. Had it not taken place in a socialist country, its scenario would have been as if copied from the recently uncovered secret CIA manual on psychological warfare. This manual recommends, among other things, that CIA agents make use of suitable persons in order to provoke demonstrations, clashes with the authorities, unrest, and shootouts.

By the way, Poland has gained its own historical experience with regard to political provocations. It suffices to recall the "Gliwice incident." On the eve of his invasion of Poland, Hitler staged an attack on a German transmitter in Gliwice, which was then German territory, by persons dressed in Polish uniforms. This act was designed to open the flood gates of Nazi propaganda and justify the attack on Poland. History knows many such provocations and the connections of the present provocation, too, will come to light sooner or later.

But even today there cannot be any doubt about one thing and that is who has been served by the abduction of the Catholic priest, who profits from it, and into whose hands it plays. The answer is clear: forces who resent the fact that the attempt by the counterrevolution to forcefully seize power has been thwarted in Poland and who resent the immense efforts being exerted to consolidate life in the country. In the current emotion-charged atmosphere, these forces would like to exploit the tragic case for much broader political aims. As the Polish Press Agency (PAP) has pointed out, "People have already appeared who are feeding on the tragedy. They have seized it as an exceptional opportunity to step out from behind the scenes and take revenge for their political defeat..."

These forces of political revanche would like to discredit and destabilize precisely those segments of people's power in Poland that have borne, and still bear, a heavy burden of the struggle against the counterrevolution. At the same time, they would like to discredit all Polish Communists and all supporters of socialism in Poland; turn back the difficult process of consolidation in the country; interrupt the beginning of the process of normalization in Poland's relations with the West; and provoke conflicts between the state and the church.

It is the reaction that has always depended on and still depends on individual terror as a method of liquidating political adversaries. Some 4 years ago, the Salvadoran Archbishop Romero, who fell into the disfavor of the local reaction because he resented the anti-people's regime nourished by American dollars and American weapons, was murdered by a fascist commando. In the same way, former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro was murdered at the hands of terrorists from the Maoist Red Brigade organization, terrorists who were manipulated from behind the scenes by forces that had "sentenced" Moro because of his advocation of communist participation in the Italian Government. In the self-same cynical fashion in which the incovenient Salvadoran archbishop and Italian politician were "neutralized," to use the terminology of the CIA manual mentioned above, the forces of world reaction today are unleashing an anti-Polish and anti-socialist campaign exploiting the tragic circumstances of the abduction of the Polish Catholic priest.

CIA'S CASEY CITED ON DEFENSE OF TERRORIST MANUAL

LD031003 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] William Casey, director of the central spy agency the CIA, sent a letter to the members of a special commission of Congress for news services in which he tried in every way to justify the publishing of a terrorist manual for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries. (?He admitted) that Washington carries out a policy of state terrorism in the international arena. [sentence indistinct] The paper the NEW YORK TIMES published (?a copy) of the letter by the director of the CIA.

ANTAGONISTIC CONTRADICTIONS IN SOCIALISM VIEWED

[Article by Mikulas Sotak, "Worker" of the CPCZ Central Committee: "The Transforming Force of Materialistic Dialectics; The Core of Our Weltanschauung"] [Uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] MARX'S EXPLANATION OF THE NECESSITY OF MANKIND'S TRANSITION FROM CAPITALISM TO SOCIALISM, AS ATTESTED TO BY THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESS AND EVERYDAY PRACTICE, HAS BECOME A PROFOUND, IRREVERSIBLE TRUTH, THE MAIN OBJECTIVE LAW OF THE CURRENT ERA. REAL SOCIALISM CONSTITUTES THE DECISIVE FORCE OF OUR TIME. MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING IS THE THEORETICAL FOUNDATION AND SPIRITUAL WEAPON OF THE WORKERS CLASS AND ALL PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR A REVOLUTIONARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORLD. MATERIALISTIC DIALECTICS, AS THE CORE OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST WELTANSCHAUUNG, HAS A PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT PLACE IN THIS PROCESS. AS V.I. LENIN HAS WRITTEN, "DIALECTICS CONSTITUTES THE PILLAR OF SCIENTIFIC MATERIALISM." HE STRESSES AT THE SAME TIME THAT WITHOUT DIALECTICS, MARXISM WILL BECOME "ONESIDED, CRIPPLED AND DEAD" AND CANNOT BECOME AN "INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION."

Party-Mindedness and Truth

MARXIST-LENINIST DIALECTICS IS A PARTY-MINDED SCIENCE. It expresses the fundamental interests of the most progressive force of the present, the workers class. Marx wrote that "in its rational form, dialectics arouses among the bourgeoisie and its doctrinaire spokesman shock and terror because in the positive perception of all that exists it also comprises the perception of capitalism's, negation and necessary decline; because it grasps any form that has emerged in a course of movement, that is from its transient side; because it cannot be impressed by anything; and because it is in essence critical and revolutionary.

THE BOURGEOIS IDEOLOGIES, INCLUDING REVISIONISM, ARE VIOLENTLY AND FURIOUSLY ATTACKING MARXISM-LENINISM AND ITS THEORETICAL BASIS -- DIALECTICS AND HISTORICAL MATERIALISM. THE UNITY OF PHILOSOPHICAL MATERIALISM AND OF DIALECTICS HAS BEEN AND STILL IS THE MAIN TARGET OF THESE INVECTIVES. THE REASON IS VERY CLEAR: DIALECTICS COMBINED WITH PHILOSOPHICAL MATERIALISM REFLECTS MOST COMPREHENSIVELY AND PROFOUNDLY THE INTERESTS AND CLASS AIMS OF THE MAIN SUPPORTER AND FORCE OF PROGRESS -- THE REVOLUTIONARY WORKERS PARTY.

Theoretical thinking which is armed only with the dialectical-materialist method is capable of exposing class antagonism, the deep conflicts in capitalist society, of foreseeing capitalism's inevitable decline, of grasping the essence and goals of social development, and, on a scientific basis, of building and explaining the struggle for a new, progressive and communist mankind.

Clarity in party and class matters, the convincing nature of its conclusions, constitutes a particularly important attribute of Marxist-Leninist dialectics. Any manifestations of subjectivism, voluntarism, deformation of facts, and of the reality of life are alien to Marxist-Leninist dialectics. To use V.I. Lenin's words, a MARXIST IS "MORE CONSISTENT THAN AN OBJECTIVIST AND ASSERTS HIS OBJECTIVISM MORE DEEFLY AND CONSISTENTLY." He exposes the conflicting nature of social development and perceives the laws of history as laws governing the effective activities of people and the struggle of the classes.

Therefore Marxist-Leninist philsophy is also THE ONLY PHILOSOPHY CAPABLE OF RELIABLY ABSORBING AND INTEGRATING THE LATEST RESULTS OF THE NATURAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES AND OF GENERALIZING THEM IN THE WELTANSCHAUUNG MANNER. The fundamental prerequisite of the effectiveness of this approach is the unity between socialist party-mindedness and veracity, between objectivity and scientific approach. The core of theoretical and practical activity [phrase as published]

The material world and the process of learning to know it are in constant development. Therefore the foundation of development of the dialectic method is analysis of the developing reality itself.

Connection With Life

Dialectics is the core, the essence of the weltanschauung as well as of the methodology of theoretical and practical activity. The connection of science with life, of theory with practice and the struggle for socialist and communist reconstruction of the world are the cardinal postulates of dialectic materialism already formulated by Marx in his Theses On Feuerbach. To be a true Marxist-Leninist means to regard practice as a part of the theory of cognizance, of the foundation and objective of scientific cognizance, and what is particuarly important, as a criterion of its veracity.

Materialistic dialectics, as the "most general, most extensive, and most profound teaching about development," is for the Marxist-Leninist parties the surest and most effective instrument for the analysis of complex social and political questions, of conditions of the class struggle, as well as of the parties' tasks and the course of the development of socialist and communist construction. The theoretical quality of Marxist-Leninist dialectics as an "ALGEBRA OF REVOLUTION," as it was so tellingly described by Gercen, exists only when reproduced in connection with practical tasks. Materialistic dialectics as the theoretical basis for the development of Marxist-Leninist teaching cannot be only the definition or concretization of its individual percepts or laws but is, above all, a concrete analysis of those transformations that are intrinsic to the current world revolutionary process. Materialistic dialectics, as understood by Marx, is not a collection of abstract general percepts, but an instruction for the study of reality.

In this connection, the following words of the 26th CPSU Congress have profound relevance: "A MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY IS INCAPABLE OF FULFILLING ITS ROLE IF IT DOES NOT DEVOTE PROPER ATTENTION TO THE CORRECT COMPREHENSION OF EVERYTHING THAT IS HAPPENING AROUND US, IF IT DOES NOT GENERALIZE NEW PHENOMENA BROUGHT TO LIFE, AND IF IT DOES NOT PAY PROPER ATTENTION TO CREATIVE DEVELOPMENT OF MARXIST-LENINIST THEORY. THE TREND TOWARD SCHOLASTIC THEORIZING HAS NOT YET BEEN OVERCOME. PHILOSOPHERS OFTEN PREFER PROVING WHAT HAS ALREADY BEEN PROVEN TO CLARIFYING LIFE'S NEW PHENOMENA."

Each new era influences the state and the development of dialectics. It creates new problems for the theory of dialectics. The socialist revolution and the construction of socialist society constitute the most profound revolutionary change. "THE DIALECTICS OF SOCIALISM" -- as Soviet Scientist P.N. Fedoseyev notes -- "IS NOT JUST A PARTIAL OR TEMPORARY CASE OF DIALECTICS, AS WE SAY IS THE CASE WITH THE DIALECTICS OF BOURGEOIS SOCIETY.

SOCIALISM HAS NOT ONLY ITS OWN SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE LAWS, BUT ALREADY AS THE FIRST STAGE OF COMMUNISM CONTAINS SOME GENERAL FEATURES OF THE ENTIRE COMMUNIST SOCIAL FORMATION, WHICH IS, ACCORDING TO MARX, 'A HIGHER FORM OF HUMAN COEXISTENCE.'"

General and Particular

The dialectics of the development of socialist society, its class, Marxist-Leninist analysis, and the elaboration of dialectics itself on the basis of facts regarding social processes and the latest scientific findings is, understandably, only just developing.

THE MAIN SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE DIALECTICS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM, AS FORMULATED BY LENIN, LIES IN THE POSITION THAT "ANTAGONISM DISAPPEARS, BUT CONTRADICTIONS REMAIN." Herein lies the core of the interpretation concerning the essence of the law on the transition from antagonistic to nonantagonistic contradictions. Therefore one cannot question the existence or nonexistence of contradictions under socialism, but only the question of the character of these contradictions. Here belong THE CONTRADICTIONS WHICH SOCIALISM INHERITS FROM THE OLD, CAPITALIST SOCIETY, THE OVERCOMING OF WHICH REQUIRES A CERTAIN TIME, AS WELL AS THE CONTRADICTIONS INTRINSIC TO THE PROCESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM; FOR EXAMPLE, THE CONTRADICTIONS OF THE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION PROCESS; THE CONTRADICTIONS BETWEEN THE PHENOMENA OF THE FOUNDATION AND THE SUPERSTRUCTURE OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY, BETWEEN SOCIAL EXISTENCE AND SOCIAL AWARENESS AND BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL WORK; AND MANY OTHER THINGS."

The law of the unity and the struggle of contradictions as the general law of dialectics also applies under socialism. Contradiction is nothing else but a unity and struggle of contradictions. In the socialist society the solution of contradictions means the development of that society, the strengthening of it. The instruments for resolving contradictions in socialism are, above all, the identification, programming, organizational, and educational activities of the Communist Party and the socialist state, and application of the principles OF THE LENINIST WORK STYLE.

However, when analyzing this problem, one must not lose sight of the fact that there is no insurmountable gulf between antagonistic and nonantagonistic contradictions. THE ACTUAL HISTORICAL PRACTICE OF REAL SOCIALISM AFFIRMS THAT IN THE CASE OF INCORRECT POLITICAL ACTIVITY, FOR EXAMPLE, THROUGH THE INCONSISTENT APPLICATION OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF SOCIALISM AND OTHER POLITICAL ERRORS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF SOCIALISM, NONANTAGONISTIC CONTRADICTIONS BECOME AGGRAVATED AND CAN, UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, BECOME ANTAGONISMS AND THUS CREATE serious conflicts.

An internal antagonism of classes is not the essence of socialist society. However, society's struggle against antisocial criminal elements, as noted by Soviet authors in the work Materialistic Dialectics (SVOBODA Publishing House, 1984), has an antagonistic character. It would be incorrect to regard the relationship of society vis-a-vis murderers, thieves, robbers, pilferers of common property, and traitors to the fatherland as a nonantagonistic contradiction. The Letter of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee To Party Agencies and Organizations on Deepening the Effectiveness of the Struggle Against the Violation of the Principles of Socialist Legality, Ethics, and Discipline stresses that "ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITY IS A GROSS VIOLATION OF THE ETHICAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF THE LIFE OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY. IT IS A MANIFESTATION OF THE VESTIGES OF THE CAPITALIST ORDER AND A RELAPSE INTO PETIT BOURGEOIS WAYS."

These antisocial phenomena do not mean that class antagonisms exist within society, however.

Otherwise one would have to assert, as P.N. Fedoseyev correctly points out in the Dialectices of the Current Era, that society doen not consist of social groups but of two other groups: citizens who observe the law and criminals. Such an interpretation of contradictions would distort the scientific approach to the social structure of society. The dialectics of socialism is the dialectics of strengthening the sociopolitical unity of society and of overcoming contradictions within the framework of that unity.

Method of Critical Analysis

Life does not unfold according to an eternal, unchangable scheme. Relevant in this connection are the words of Y.V. Andropov, who said that WE STILL KNOW LITTLE ABOUT THE SOCIETY IN WHICH WE LIVE. We must learn to know it better in order to be able even more effectively to curtail the activity of uncontrolled forces. A struggle is also underway in the socialist social organism, a struggle of the new with the old, and it affects not only the constructive, but also the negative tendencies. These, for example, are local patriotism and departmentalism, bureaucratism and conservatism. One must expose the causes of these and other similar phenomena and search for means to overcome them.

Immense, very valuable reserves are hidden in increasing the degree of society's cognizance. Social science plays an irreplaceable role in this process. "THE SOCIAL SCIENCES" -- as Comrade Chernenko noted at the CPSU Central Committee held in June last year -- "MUST CONSTANTLY ADHERE TO REVOLUTIONARY THEORY, MUST SKILLFULLY APPLY THE TRIED-AND-TRUE MARXIST-LENINIST METHODOLOGY OF SCIENTIFIC SEARCH. OF COURSE, NEW FACTS CAN LEAD TO THE NECESSITY TO AUGMENT AND DEFINE ESTABLISHED VIEWS. HOWEVER, THERE ARE TRUTHS WHICH CANNOT BE REVISED, PROBLEMS WHICH WERE LONG AGO AND UNEQUIVOCALLY RESOLVED. WHEN SOLVING SCIENTIFIC PROBLEMS, ONE MUST NOT 'FORGET' THE MAIN PRICIPLES OF MATERIALISTIC DIALECTICS".

The method of critical analysis is profoundly intrinsic to Marxist-Leninist dialectics. Life and social practice fully affirm that a timely and expertly utilized method of critical analysis helps to operatively expose that which retards gradual development and helps to get rid of antiquated approaches to and manners of work and, on this basis, to determine effective forms, ways, and means leading to achieving the determined objective. If we really want to know, to expose the substance of a subject, including negative tendencies, we "must," as V.I. Lenin says, "comprehend and study all its aspects, all contexts, and all interconnections." The application of this dialictical approach safeguards against errors when setting goals and against illusory notions that come into being as the consequence of a subjectivist underestimation of realistic possibilities, conditions, and objective laws. THIS ALSO ENHANCES THE LASTING RELEVANCE OF THE NEED FOR A CRITICAL ATTITUDE TOWARD THE RESULTS ACHIEVED AND THEIR ALL-ROUND AND PROFOUND ANALYSIS.

One's acquisition of the dialectical-materialistic method of thinking is not by a long shot a one-shot affair. It requires a systematic study and an ever deeper penetration into the substance of phenomena and the dialectics of life. To acquire Marxism-Leninism as creative teaching and as a theoretical foundation and method of thinking, verified by the experience of the revolutionary movement. [sentence as published] Scholastic thoerizing, the repetition of learned formulas out of context with the development of cognizance and practice, with the dialectics of social development is alien to the revolutionary spirit of dialectics.

THE APPLICATION OF MARXIST-LENINIST DIALECTICS IS AN IMPORTANT GUARANTEE OF A CREATIVE UTILIZATION OF THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM, AND AT THE SAME TIME ALSO OF AN EFFECTIVE STRUGGLE AGAINST ALL NEGATIVE PHENOMENA AND REACTIONARY FORCES.

SINDERMANN MEETS WORLD LEADERS WHILE IN DELHI

Sindermann Meets With Genscher

LD030946 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0819 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 3 Nov (ADN) -- Horst Sindermann, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council and president of the People's Chamber, who is in the Indian capital to attend the funeral ceremonies for Indira Gandhi, today in Delhi, met the head of the FRG delegation, Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. During the talk, questions were discussed which are connected with the international situation and the relations between the GDR and FRG.

Rajiv Gandhi Receives Sindermann

LD041701 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1558 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov (ADN) -- In Delhi on Sunday, India's prime minister, Rajiv Gandhi, received Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and president of the People's Chamber, for talks. The head of the GDR delegation, in India for the funeral services of Indira Gandhi, conveyed deep sympathy on behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and on behalf of the GDR people, on the sad loss which Rajiv Gandhi personally, and the Indian people, have suffered. He expressed the certainty that friendly relations between the two states would continue to develop successfully.

The Indian premier found moving words to thank Erich Honecker for his sympathy. Relations between Indian and the GDR are excellent, he said, and they will develop further. Rajiv Gandhi assured him that his government is determined to continue India's traditional policy of cooperation, peace, detente, and nonalignment.

Horst Sindermann wished the prime minister success in his responsible work for the welfare of his people.

Sindermann Talks With Singh

LD041302 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1138 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov (ADN) -- In Delhi today, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, and president of the People's Chamber, met with the Indian head of state Zail Singh and with Vice President Ramaswamy Venkataraman. On behalf of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and of the GDR people, he expressed to them the deeply felt sympathy on the death of Indira Gandhi.

Horst Sindermann emphasized the great contribution made by the departed to the development of friendly relations between the GDR and Idia, and expressed the conviction that the cooperation would consolidate and deepen further. Earlier the People's Chamber president had had a talk with Balram Jakhar, speaker of the Indian lower house, who assured him that the GDR's feelings of solidarity and sympathy with his people were highly appreciated in India, especially at present. Horst Sindermann on his part praised particularly the merits earned by Indira Gandhi in the work of the Nonaligned Movement.

Leaders Gather at Reception

LD041418 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1235 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Delhi, 4 Nov (ADN) -- In Delhi today, Indian's President Zail Singh and Premier Rajiv Gandhi gave a reception for the heads of foreign deputations who are in the Indian capital for the funeral services for Indira Gandhi. At the reception, the head of the GDR delegation, Horst Sindermann, conducted talks with representatives from many states.

He met with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and representatives of other socialist countries. He also met with the head of Government of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe; of Afghanistan, Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand; the head of the Ethiopian delegation, Fikre Selassir Wogderess, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; the Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti; the representative of Nicaragua, Minister of Culture Ernesto Cardenal; the representative of the Philippines, Imelda Marcos, and the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Honecker Sends Condolence

AU021644 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent a condolence telegram to Rajiv Gandhi, the son of Indira Gandhi, has caused deep consternation in the GDR. On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers, I convey to you and your family my deep condolences.

PRC DELEGATION ENDS VISIT, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD032156 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 3 Nov (ADN) -- The PRC delegation led by Minister for the Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda, ended its official talks in the GDR today with the signing of a joint protocol. As a result of the visit, concrete measures were agreed upon aimed at deepening scientific, technological, and economic cooperation and at the intensification of trade relations.

During its stay, the delegation, which was staying in the GDR at the invitation of Minister for the Chemical Industry Guenther Wyschofsky, learned about the high level of GDR chemistry and about experiences in coal processing. The delegation visited the national memorial at Buchenwald, the town of Weimar where Goethe lived, and the historic Cecilienhof in Potsdam.

HERRMANN TALKS WITH BULGARIA'S KUBADINSKI

LD022047 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1538 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- The GDR and Bulgaria, in fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the socialist community, are making their contribution to ensure that the peace-endangering arms buildup policy of the most aggressive circles of U.S. imperialism and NATO is stopped.

This was noted in Berlin today by Joachim Herrmann, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front and member of the BCP Politburo.

A policy of dialogue with all forces of reason and realism serves to counter the imperialist confrontation course with a policy of detente, peaceful coexistence, and useful cooperation of states. The constructive peace proposals of the socialist countries are contributing every opportunity to this end, the two politicians stressed during the meeting.

The delegation of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front National Council led by Kubadinski, which visited the GDR at the invitation of the GDR National Front National Council, returned home on the same day.

KLEIBER DELEGATION MARKS ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY

Views Algiers Parade

LD020032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1637 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Algiers 1 Nov (ADN) -- The Algerian people Thursday began celebrating the 30th anniversary of the beginning of their armed liberation struggle against the colonial regime. Rallies and cultural and sports events are taking place in all parts of the country.

A demonstration of the working people and a military parade formed the high points of the celebrations in Algiers. Together with the Algerian party and state leadership, guests from over 100 countries and from national liberation movements watched the march-past. A GDR delegation, lead by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was among those seated on the reviewing stand.

Meets Algerian President

LD010155 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1955 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Algiers 31 Oct (ADN) -- The president of Algeria and secretary general of the National Liberation Front (FLN), Chadli Bendjedid, met Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, in Algiers on Wednesday. Guenther Kleiber is leading the GDR delegation to the celebrations to mark the 30th anniversary of the start of the armed liberation struggle.

In the name of the party and state leadership of the GDR, Guenther Keliber congratulated the Algerian head of state on the impressive successes achieved by the people under the leadership of the FLN on the path of national and social liberation. The people of the GDR, he said, have shown solidarity and support for the heroic struggle against colonial suppression from the start, and today, too, stand firmly at the side of Algeria in the development of a new society.

The head of the GDR delegation expressed certainty that the relations of friendship and cooperation to the benefit of both peoples will in the future become even closer and more fruitful.

Chadli Bendjedid described the National Day congratulations as a new expression of the deep alliance between the two states and peoples. He stressed that the cooperation between Algeria and the GDR in past years has experienced an upturn in many areas and as a result new opportunities for further deve opment have been created. Algeria attaches great importance to relations with the GDR and the other socialist countries, which are based on the principles of equal rights and mutual respect, the president stressed.

In the course of the meeting in the Palace of the People, both sides expressed deep concern about the further sharpening of international tension. Both sides expressed their conviction that the GDR and Algeria will continue to contribute, on the basis of many shared concerns, actively to the preservation of peace and security in the world and to the creation of international relations on a democratic and equal basis.

Ends Visit

LD022103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1758 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Algiers, 2 Nov (ADN) -- The official GDR delegation led by Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, which took part in the festivities to mark the 30th anniversary of the beginning of the Algerian people's armed struggle, ended its visit to Algiers today. They delegation was warmly seen off at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Mohamed Nabi, candidate member of the FLN Central Committee and minister of vocational training and labor.

ZIMBABWEAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Fischer, Mangwende Speak

LD020044 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2102 GMT 1 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 Nov (ADN) -- The visit to the GDR by the Zimbabwean foreign minister shows the friendly way in which relations between the GDR and Zimbabwe are developing. GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer said this during a dinner in honor of Zimbabwean Foreign Minister Dr Witness Magwende in Berlin today.

Their experiences in the development of socialist society mean that the citizens of the GDR understand well the value of the successes achieved by the people of Zimbabwe since securing independence, Fischer said. "But we also know the complicated nature of this path and the machinations of the enemies of progress which Zimbabwe, like the GDR, must overcome and, thanks in part to international solidarity, is overcoming."

Oskar Fischer stressed the agreement between the two states to the effect that friendly relations marked by trust and mutual respect have a beneficial effect on the international climate beyond the bilateral framework. This is particularly significant in view of the striving for military superiority by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, which are threatening the existence of all peoples with nuclear war. "But the means and opportunities of thwarting the planners of a world war have also grown." Unfortunately a constructive answer from NATO to the realistic proposals of the socialist states is still lacking. Fischer stated the GDR's readiness to cooperate with all forces of goodwill in order to make possible a return to reason and realism through joint resolute action by all people interested in peace.

Zimbabwe's contribution to preserving peace in the United Nations, within the Non-aligned Movement, the OAU, and the group of front line states is highly regarded in the GDR. The two countries support a final end to the policy of military force and destabilization directed against the states and people in southern Africa. Fischer assured all independent African states, the African National Congress, and the South-West African People's Organization of the GDR's solidarity in the struggle against racism, racial discrimination, and apartheid.

In his reply Dr Witness Mangwende thanked him for the GDR's high appreciation of the Zimbabwe African National Union, the people and government of his country. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two states 4 years ago, very healthy, solid contacts have emerged, and links have steadily strengthened. During this relatively short period the areas and state of cooperation have been developing well.

His people, Mangwende emphasized, have always been grateful for the unselfish material, diplomatic, and moral aid by the GDR in the Zimbabwe's long struggle for independence and national self-determination. As always, the achievements attained in the GDR continue to be a constant inspiration to turn Zimbabwe into a truly socialist country, into a state free from imperialism, colonialism, and capitalism.

Referring to the complicated political situation in southern Africa which compounds the problems of Zimbabwe, Mangwende pointed to the common objectives to overcome apartheid in the interest of the national independence of the peoples in that region. The racist regime of South Africa, which develops activities against all who are committed to socialism, is being supported in this by the United States, he said. The people of Zimbabwe, Mangwende stressed, will require in their struggle the steady help and support of the GDR and the other socialist states. Only joint efforts can guarantee triumph over imperialism.

In conclusion the Zimbabwean foreign minister expressed the certainty, "that our two parties, governments, and peoples will also in the future cooperate untiringly to advance and consolidate socialism and to consolidate what has been achieved to day."

Fischer, Mangwende Continue Talks

LD022325 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1642 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Everything possible must be done to preserve peace and and avert a nuclear inferno, Oskar Fischer and Dr Witness Mangwende, foreign ministers of the GDR and Zimbabwe, stated at the end of their talks in Berlin on Friday. They attached special importance to the joint action of all peace forces. It is clear that solutions to the burning economic and social questions which face mankind, and especially the developing countries, are only possible under peaceful conditions.

Oskar Fischer explained to his Zimbabwean guest the GDR policy which is aimed at averting a nuclear inferno and at safeguarding peace in an enduring manner. Moving from the course of confrontation and the escalating arms race of the most agressive circles of the United States and NATO and its resulting serious increase in international tension, Oskar Fischer underlined the need to reduce international tensions and normalize relations between states.

Minister Mangwende emphasized that Zimbabwe supports everything which lessens international tension, safeguards world peace and limits arms. He referred to the dangers which threaten world peace, especially those people in the region affected by the activities of South Africa and its allies.

The foreign ministers condemned the South African apartheid policy which, despite so-called constitutional reforms, still retains its inhuman and peace-threatening character. Both sides called for the speedy and unconditional realization of the UN's resolutions on Namibia, including the UN Security Council Resolution 435. They condemned the attempts by imperialist circles to prevent a just and lasting solution to the Namibia problem and to delay the granting of independence still further.

Stoph Meets With Mangwende

LD021815 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1543 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin 2 Nov (ADN) -- The fast developing, friendly relations between the GDR and Zimbabwe were praised by GDR Prime Minister Willi Stoph and Zimbabwe Foreign Minister Dr Witness Mangwende in Berlin on Friday. Good preconditions exist for further expansion and deepening of relations.

The amelioration of the sharpened international situation requires the cooperation of all forces interested in peace and disarmament more than ever, the two politicians noted. International cooperation based on equality and mutual regard is an essential condition for solving or alleviating the problems caused by colonialism and neocolonialism.

During the talk Willi Stoph reported on the successful development of the GDR. Foreign Minister Mangwende described the efforts of the Zimbabwe people to build a new life and safeguard the independence of their country in the face of attempts to destabilize it by the South African racist regime.

Honecker Receives Guest

LD021715 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1518 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Berlin, 2 Nov (ADN) -- Today, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received at the official seat of the State Council Dr. Witness Mangwende, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe.

The guest conveyed a message and cordial greetings and wishes from the president and first secretary of the African National Union of Zimbabwe (ZANU) and prime minister of the country, Robert Mugabe, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

Erich Honecker explained the GDR's peace policy to the Zimbabwean guest. In view of the worrying international situation the primary objective at present was to reverse, together with all peace-loving forces prepared for understanding, the confrontational course and arms buildup of the most aggressive circles of the United States and NATO which threaten mankind. In close cooperation with the USSR and the other states of the socialist community, the GDR advocates effective steps for disarmament and a return to detente. It proceeded from the premise, Erich Honecker said, that the present tense situation was not irreversible and that international relations could well be normalized.

Foreign Minister Mangwende emphasized that the policy of the GDR and the achievements attained during its 35-year existence were well known in the African states. He praised the consistent efforts of the GDR in safeguarding peace.

The two sides agreed that the arms race launched by imperialism's most reactionary forces constituted the biggest threat to world peace. The objective was to preserve mankind from a nuclear inferno, to stop the arms race, and to achieve progress in the way of arms limitation and disarmament.

The foreign minister reported on the results of the second party congress of the African National Union of Zimbabwe (ZANU) and the efforts of the people of Zimbabwe to overcome the colonial legacy.

Zimbabwe was very concerned about the development of the situation in southern Africa. Together with the other frontline states it was working actively against the racist and colonialist policy of the apartheid regime, and condemned the aggressive and destabilizing policy of South Africa towards the states in that region. In this connection, special significance was attached to the fight for Namibia's independence.

Erich Honecker praised Zimbabwe's efforts at safeguarding her independence and at safeguarding a peaceful development in that region. The GDR highly appreciated Zimbabwe's support for the liberation struggle of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. The GDR shared Zimbabwe's concern about the peace-threatening policy of aggression of the apartheid regime in southern Africa and supported all steps by the African states aimed at safeguarding their peaceful development, independence, territorial integrity, and state sovereignty, as well as the further strengthening of their cooperation with each other and with the national liberation movements.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the level of friendly relations achieved between the GDR and Zimbabwe, and advocated that the mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation be developed and expanded for the benefit of their peoples and in the interest of preserving world peace.

The talk, which took place in an open and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs, Heinz Eichler, secretary of the State Council; and Moses Mvenge, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the GDR.

MUECKENBERGER-LED GROUP VISITS SRV, PRK, LAOS

For Hanoi VNA, Phnom Penh SPK, and Vientiane KPL accounts of the visit to Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos by a delegation of the GDR People's Chamber led by Erich Mueckenberger, Political Bureau member of the SED Central Committee, including talks with SRV's Truong Chin, Political Bureau Member of the CPV Central Committee; PRK's Chea Sim, Political Bureau member of the KPRP Central Committee; and Laos' Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the LPRP Central Committee; see the referent countries' sections of the 23 October Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FELIX MEIER PAYS VISIT TO BAGHDAD

For Iraqi reportage on the visit to Baghdad of Felix Meier, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, including his meetings with Iraq's deputy prime minister, Taha Yasin Ramadan, and the Iraqi trade minister, see the Iraq section of the 1 November Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ATTENDS GANDHI'S FUNERAL

Condolences Offered

LD022159 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian party and state leaders called on the Indian Embassy in Budapest Friday to express their sympathy over the death of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. On behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Central Committee of the HSWP, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the CC, and Gabor Nagy, deputy foreign minister, offered condolences to Ambassador Aravinda Ramachandran Deo.

[Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian at 1700 GMT on 2 November reports: "The majority of the foreign delegations attending the funeral have already arrived in Delhi. The Hungarian delegation led by Sandor Gaspar laid a wreath today at the place where Mrs Gandhi lies in state."]

Delegation Received by Singh

LD040001 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Summary] The funeral of Indira Gandhi took place today in Delhi in the presence of many world leaders. President Singh met with several foreign dignitaries, including Soviet Premier Tikhonov. "The Hungarian delegation, led by Vice President Sandor Gaspar, a member of the party's Political Committee, and including Mr Peter Varkonyi, the foreign minister, was received by the Indian president."

Officials Return Home

LD051004 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0530 GMT 5 Nov 84

[Text] The Hungarian party and state delegation which attended Indira Gandhi's funeral has returned from Delhi. The delegation was led by Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo, vice president of the Presidential Council. It also included Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

CEMA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA 2 NOVEMBER

LD021814 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Budapest, November 2 (MTI) -- Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee, and delegation returned to Budapest Friday from Havana where they attended the 39th meeting of the CMEA. Delegation consisted of Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Committee of HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, Deputy Prime Minister Jozsef Marjai, Hungary's permanent representative at the CMEA, Deputy Prime Minister and National Planning Office President Lajos Faluvegi and Janos Nagy, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry.

At Budapest airport the delegation was welcomed by Deputy Prime Minister Janos Borbandi, State Secretary Rezso Banyasz, president of the government's Information Office, and state leaders. Present was the Cuban charge d'affaires to Hungary, Jorge Rodriguez Grillo.

REACTION TO PRIEST'S MURDER CONTINUES

Autopsy 'Confirms Findings'

LD021925 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] On 30 October 1984, in the Forensic Medicine Department of the Medical Academy in Bialystok, the identification and autopsy of the body of Father Jerzy Popieluszko was carried out. The examination was carried out by a team of specialists from the Forensic Medicine Department of the Bialystok Medical Academy, directed by Professor Maria (?Byrza) MD. Present at the autopsy were Professor Edmund Chruszczelewski MD, head of the faculty and Department of Forensic Medicine of the Poznan Medical Academy and lawyer Jan Olszewski from Warsaw, delegated by the church authorities. The examination was carried out under the supervision of a prosecutor in the Prosecutor General's Office, Andrzej Korzeniowski. The results of the autopsy confirmed the previous findings of the investigation regarding the circumstances under which Father Jerzy Popieluszko lost his life. After the autopsy had been performed, the body was given to the church authorities, who took it to Warsaw.

Efforts are still underway to discover and secure objects connected with the crime.

On 2 November this year, among other things, the false registration plates of the car used in kidnapping Father Jerzy Popieluszko were found. They had been thrown into a lake by the perpetrators.

On the recommendation of the minister of internal affairs the following have been detained: the deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Colonel Adam P.; and the head of a department of the Metropolitan Office of Internal Affairs, Lieutenant Colonel Leszek W. At the same time, following a decision by the minister of internal affairs, the director of this department, General of Brigade (Zenon Platek), has been suspended from his officical duties for failing to provide adequate supervision. The minister of internal affairs has issued a special personnel order that once the formal disciplinary procedures have been completed, and irrespective of the further findings of the investigation with regard to Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski, son of Wladyslaw; Lieutenant Waldemar Chmielowski, son of Zenon; and Lieutenant Leszek Pekala, son of Zygmunt, the abovenamed be demoted to the rank of private.

Priest Said Tortured, Beaten

NC041221 Paris AFP in English 1214 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 4 (AFP) -- The Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, the pro-Solidarity priest who was kidnapped and killed last month by Polish police agents, was tortured and beaten to death, members of his family said today.

Family members, who identified the priest's body at the Bialystok hospital 200 kms (125 miles) north of here after it was discovered Tuesday in a Vistula River reservoir, said the corpse was covered with cuts and bruises.

Doctors were unable to proceed with an identification based on dental records because the priest's jaw had been shattered and his teeth smashed, the family said. Bones in his hands were broken, as though he had attempted to protect his face from blows, and his scalp had been torn, according to the family said.

They said his killers had tied a bag filled with rocks around the priest's neck before dumping the body in the Vistula.

It was not clear how long Father Popieluszko suffered at the hands of his kidnappers, or whether he died the day of his abduction on October 19. Results from the autopsy have not been released.

His funeral yesterday at his Warsaw parish church, St. Stanislaw, drew between 400,000 and 500,000 mourners throughout Poland.

Burial Set at St Stanislaw

LD021510 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 2 -- A decree issued by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp today which was published by the Catholic daily SLOWO POWSZECHNE says Father Popieluszko will be buried in the area adjacent to St. Stanislaw's Church in Warsaw.

The decree supplemented a communique published here yesterday by the Warsaw Metropolitan See, according to which the funeral was originally scheduled to take place at Warsaw's historical Powazki cemetery in a district adjoining the district of Zoliborz, a few kilometres away from St. Stanislaw's Church.

"Taking into consideration the opinion of the parish priest at St. Stanislaw's Church in the district of Zoliborz, and social reasons as well, I hereby -- referring to Canon 1,241, paragraph 2 of the church law code -- allow, in view of the exceptional character of the funeral, for Father Popieluszko's body to be interred on the premises of the parish church, with the observance of the remaining regulations of the church law.

(Signed:) Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland."

Solidarity Support Shown

NC031050 Paris AFP in English 1036 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 3 (AFP) -- The funeral for the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, whose body was discovered this week, began today in his Warsaw parish, with a huge crowd that included Lech Walesa and other Solidarity union leaders.

The funeral for Father Popieluszko, whose death has been attributed to members of the political police, attracted tens of thousands of Poles to the northern neighborhood of Zoliborz, where the Saint Stanislaw Church is located.

Hundreds of Solidarity banners emerged from the crowd, in honor of the banned union and Father Popieluszko's frequent defense of its goals.

Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the primate of Poland, was celebrating the memorial mass from the outer balcony of the church, as Father Popieluszko's coffin lay in front of the church.

Father Popieluszko's body was discovered this week in a reservoir off the Vistula River in northern Poland. Two high-ranking officers in the political police were detained yesterday in connection with murder, in addition to three lower-ranking officials who had been detained earlier.

The crowd gave victory signs as Mr. Walesa arrived at the church, and the whole area was a mass of people, many of them perched in trees or on roofs.

In addition to several Solidarity banners, many of the crowd wore Solidarity badges edged with black in tribute to the priest, an outspoken supporter of the banned union.

Mourners had gathered from all over Poland, carrying banners indicating where they came from, including the Gdansk naval shipyards, birthplace of Solidarity, the mines of Silesia, and the Nowa Huta steelworks.

The state had apparently decided not to send any official representative to the funeral, although no official announcement had been made, and it was impossible to tell today whether an official delegation was present.

Outside the Zoliborz neighbourhood, the capital was deserted. No security forces were in evidence near the church, but trucks of ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserve] anti-riot police took up positions about two kilometers (just over a mile) away before the funeral started.

Walesa Addresses Crowd

NC031306 Paris AFP in English 1255 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Nov 3 (AFP) -- "Solidarity lives because you gave your life for it," Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned trade union said today at the funeral of murdered priest Father Jerzy Popieluszko.

"We will never give way to fear," Mr Walesa added, as the crowd of several hundred thousand attending the funeral started to chant "Solidarity, Solidarity" and give victory signs.

The crowd responded with cries of "We swear it" when Mr. Walesa said: "We swear on the coffin of Father Jerzy that we will never forget his sacrifice."

Mr. Walesa ended with an appeal for calm and dignity from the slain priest's supporters, saying "We salute you (Father Jerzy) and we hope for social and just peace in our homeland.

Radio Carries Glemp Sermon

LD031918 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1505 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Sermon by Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, on 3 November at the funeral of Father Jerzy Popieluszko in Warsaw -- recorded]

[Excerpts] Christ be praised! Jesus raised his eyes to the heavens and said: Father, my wish is that those whom you gave to me also be with me. Beloved bishops, priests, deacons, the servants of the church; dear parents and relations, full of suffering, for Father Jerzy Popieluszko of blessed memory, dear brothers and sisters, most reverend members of other churches and creeds, esteemed representatives of the political communities in Poland and from abroad, faithful of the capital, all those whom the treacherous death of Father Jerzy plunges into sadness and mourning: We are standing before the coffin of the murdered priest, Jerzy Popieluszko.

His death has caused broad repercussions throughout the world. It has touched the consciences of many peoples. It has aroused protests and condemnation, as well as expressions of grief and sympathy addressed in particular at the representatives of the Catholic Church in Poland. Many radio stations throughout the world, referring to the outrage inflicted upon the life of Father Popieluszko, have expressed their unambiguous condemnation of all acts of violence, force, and terrorism, and have stated that the need for humanist attitudes among societies.

For more than 12 years Father Jerzy aporoached the altar and Christ's sacrifice every day. We bishops and priests, as we celebrate holy mass, consign the body of our brother upon this earth and his priestly soul into eternal communion with Jesus Christ, in the heavenly feast. The ranks of our workers bid farewell to Father Jerzy Popieluszko. They are the social level upon whom Father Jerzy bestowed the particular warmth of his pastoral heart. In moments of tension he directed hatred away from the workers and spoke about life, about truth, about justice, and about conscience. He converted many of them back to God.

Beloved, the souls of the righteous are in the hands of God. Only fools can think that the departure of the righteous is equal to annihilation. Father Jerzy Popieluszko was one of the ardent advocates in defending rights of life. He clearly presented the teaching of the church on the life of those unborn. His concern was shared by his listeners, creating the climate of respect for every life, and for concern for health, and for relief of suffering. Life is also the choice of the way of life within society.

Just as Father Jerzy prized his own priestly calling, he esteemed all the other callings that manifest themselves in secular life and which, when all is said and done, promote the good of society. His hardworking and selfless life was cut short on earth, prematurely and in cruel fashion. However, the souls of the just are in the hands of the Lord. We believe that the sacrifice of young Father Jerzy, of his life, is now the last sacrifice on Polish soil, and that no one in our homeland will ever assail the life of another man simply because the teaching he proclaims is not to his own taste.

Father Popieluszko was continuously accused of excessive politicization of the teachings of the church he proclaimed. In this atmosphere of a religious funeral and amid feelings of sincere mourning I will not touch upon this subject. It will certainly come to be discussed and explained objectively, for it is well known that love of the homeland, as a form of love of one's neighbor and of something other than oneself, cannot be merely an abstraction but will find expression in forms of social commitment. Father Popieluszko loved his homeland with a great love, without any modernization by movements of permissiveness or relativism, but with love such as has been preserved in the model of tradition handed down by generations who experienced genuine sacrifice.

Can we have a more perfect motive today in our prayers than that the martyr's death of Father Jerzy should not simply be a matter of his life on earth but that it might be for us, for our better social life? It may be that the offering of life was necessary in order that the hidden mechanisms of evil will reveal themselves, in order that the aspirations for good, honesty, and trust might be liberated more forcefully. After all, the whole nation desires that there should be genuine respect for the law, desires order, and desires good management.

Our religious reflections on the death of Father Jerzy -- that a person belonging to Christ does not die for himself but for Christ and for others -- provide great prospects for social hopes. May social and political thinking follow up this theological reflection.

In a short while, before holy communion, in the Lord's prayer we shall say the words: We forgive our trespassers. We forgive all trespassers who have caused harm either because of their convictions or by carrying out the orders of their fellow men. We forgive those who killed Father Popieluszko. We do not harbor hatred against anyone. All we ask is that God will receive the innocent victims of violence, that he will receive the purity of our hearts with the aim of achieving that kind of justice which will cleanse society of all lawlessness in the beloved homeland. Amen.

Funeral Concludes

LD031412 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The funeral of Father Jerzy Popieluszko at St Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw is over. The holy mass was celebrated and the sermon delivered by Primate of Poland Cardinal Jozef Glemp.

'Provocations' Condemned

AU031646 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27-28 Oct 84 pp 1-2

[PAP commentary: "Against Provocation"]

[Text] The crime against Father Jerzy Popieluszko has triggered the same reaction: indignation and condemnation. There are no differences on this score. All people, the party, the government, and the Catholic Church have reacted in this way.

The perpetrators have been detected and arrested. The PPR authorities have declared most emphatically that the guilty will suffer a most severe punishment and that the entire truth about their crime and its motives will be thoroughly unraveled and published. This is most necessary for the sake of truth, justice, and in order that Poland not become a den of political banditry. The point is to eradicate the embryo of terrorism so that Poland does not find itself among the countries in which terrorism is a plague. Our country will remain a place of safe life.

Those trying to prey on this tragedy have already made their appearance. They have decided that this tragedy provides them with a unique opportunity to come out of the shadows. They want to take revenge for their political defeat and are trying to take advantage of the situation. The impression is that they are finding it very difficult to conceal their joy.

So far we still do not know who kidnapped and perhaps murdered Father Popieluszko and why, but we already know who is making political capital out of this drama and for what purpose.

The purpose is to destroy the calm in Poland, to break off the burgeoning process of normalization of Poland's relations with the West, and to put the state and the Catholic Church at loggerheads at any price and force a conflict on them.

Under the pretext of concern for Father Popieluszko, actions are being organized in Warsaw's Zoliborz District. A section of the rectory of St. Stanislaw Kostka Church has been occupied against the wishes of the appropriate church authorities. Many veterans of confrontational activities, specialists in creating trouble, and masters of provocation such as Jaworski, Kuron, Wujec, Romaszewski, and Onyszkiewicz have arrived at the rectory.

Attempts are being made to exploit public indignation to attract the maximum number of people in Zoliborz so that they can be incited and fed with hatred. Appeals are being made for a strike in the Warsaw steel works, as if strikes and unrest were exactly the features that Poland needs most and as if a strike could restore the kidnapped priest to freedom or life.

The kidnapping of Father Popieluszko was a political provocation. At present another political provocation -- a whole series of provocations are being organized. The aim is to create street unrest. The long-serving adversaries of stability and agreement want a clash at any price. This is nonsense. The kidnappers are in custody, and the search for the priest is continuing day and night throughout the country. Thousands and thousands of functionaries are taking part in this search.

As the appeal broadcast by Radio Free Europe states, the strike is to continue until Father Popieluszko is freed -- again arrant nonsense. It is not the firebrands that are bent on finding Father Popieluszko; it is the authorities. No one in Poland or in the entire world believes the suggestion that our authorities have detained and are holding him.

It is degrading to make capital out of this tragedy. The attempt to make a spectacle of Poland before the entire civilized world is proof of the complete loss of patriotism. Traditional Polish tolerance is being attacked by the publication of terrifying, quasi-religious texts that suggest collective responsibility for a specific deed of banditry committed by specific persons. It is being said that all nonbelievers are responsible for the kidnapping. Fanning religious fanaticism by such methods is lamentably compromising us in the eyes of the world.

Those who kidnapped Father Popieluszko committed political banditry. Why should this banditry provide opportunities for action by the next group of political provocateurs?

Political provocations that are trying to make capital out of the public indigation on account of the tragedy of the Zoliborz priest are dangerous and may result only in conflicts and clashes and in ending the calm in Poland. The authorities will ensure calm for the country. The only quetion is whether we will again have to pay a high price for this calm.

Murder's Goals Not Achieved

LD022256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Excerpt] World press and news agencies carry many reports and commentaries about the situation and events in Poland. The majority of observers stress that calm prevails in our country. Therefore the authors of the provocation, the murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, have not succeeded in either breaking off the dialogue between church and state or social unrest.

The French daily LE FIGARO, analyzing the circumstances and repercussions of the murder of Father Popieluszko, said the authors of this shameful deed have lost all down the line: first, because they have been found out, and also because the population was able to preserve calm and dignity. There were none of the clashes on which those people were counting and which were to rock the country; second, because state-church cooperation is far from breaking down, and it emerges from this attempt strengthened even more.

Unity Against Terrorism Praised

LD031053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0730 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Referring to Father Jerzy Popieluszko's funeral, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes that, irrespective of our views and assessments of many issues, everyone feels linked today by common feelings: sorrow and pain that a murder was committed and that the life of a human being, specifically a priest, has been thrown away, which is always a repulsive action. We also share the conviction that the provocation failed to achieve its goal. That can certainly be credited to the immediate and consistent action of the authorities, the maturity shown by society, and to the current atmosphere in Poland -- an atmosphere far from ideal but completely different from that desired by those who seek an opportunity to foment tension and sow hatred rather than reconcile differences and build a vital, albeit difficult, agreement. The bitter truth is that finding the perpetrators has not restored the lost life; but it is also true that the worst that could have happened on a social and national scale has not happened. The test of recent days has shown that, individually and collectively, Poles are bound by the principles of depriving any terrorism an opportunity to operate effectively.

Committee Supports Kiszczak

LD022236 Warsaw PAP in English 1424 GMT 31 Oct 84

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 31 -- A PUWP district committee at the Ministry of Internal Affairs met here yesterday to strongly condemn abductors of Father Jerzy Popieluszko and term the choice of the moment for the kidnap perfidious, TRYBUNA LUDU reported today.

The committee expressed support for Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak's stand on the issue and vowed full [words indistinct] the orders included (?in the) pertinent PUWP CC 17th Plenum statement issued here last week.

The committee voiced approval for what is described as a prompt and firm move by the abductors' party organization, which expelled them from its ranks and sharply condemned their deed.

"The abduction of Father Popieluszko occurred at a time when the process of socio-political normalization has been strengthening in Poland, the national economy has been stabilizing, the country's international prestige has been reviving, social moods have been systematically improving, and the country has been emerging from international isolation," a resolution said which was adopted at the meeting.

"The time for this act of terror was perfidiously choson to shortly follow the celebrations of the four decades of the existence of security service and people's militia, which had shown that indispensable confidence in the Interior Ministry activity has been reviving and that its functionaries again meet with a kind approach on the part of society," the resolution said.

"Of special significance is the fact that the abduction was effected at a time directly preceding the debates of the 17th full session of the PUWP Central Committee devoted to strengthening of the state, development of socialist democracy, and consolidation of the rule of law, order, and social discipline.

"At the same time they have done all to extend the responsibility for this unprecedented deed onto all our ministry and all its functionaries."

The resolution said "the entire party organization in the Interior Ministry categorically condemns the abductors and fully shares and supports the stand presented on the issue by the Interior Minister Gen. Czeslaw Kiszczak."

Urban Assails Resurgence of KOR

LD022046 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] A PAP journalist has asked the government press spokesman the following question:

The Western press has reported that some people in Wroclaw intend to set up a so-called human rights defense committee, announcing that it is to be an openly operating organization. At the same time, the setting up of similar bodies in other cities, Warsaw for example, is being announced. What is your position on these peculiar initiatives, minister?

Jerzy Urban replied: These are clearly attempts to prey politically on Father Jerzy Popieluszko's tragic death. KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] people believe that under the cover of the coffin they will be able to resurrect KOR. They are mistaken. The majority of the public remembers only too well the political script produced by KOR in earlier years to be taken in once again by these supposed defenders of human rights who have played such a destructive role in misleading many honest people and who, as a result, were the main perpetrators of Solidarity's derailment. It seems that Gwiazda, Wujec, Onyszkiewicz, Romaszewski, and Kuron have not learned anything and want to start again on this road to confrontation. A repeated provocation will not succeed.

It takes a lot of nerve to use Father Popieluszko's case as a pretext, for restarting KOR, supposedly for monitoring law-observance in Poland. The investigation into this case is proceeding efficiently, swiftly, and honestly, at the instigation and through the efforts of those bodies which KOR has been fiercely vilifying. From the very first moment the state authorities, including the Internal Affairs Ministry and the prosecutor's office, have taken an unambiguous, principled, and open position. The public is being given detailed information. It is therefore disgraceful that anybody should attempt, without any foundation, to sow doubts as to the honesty of the prosecuting apparatus in order to cash in on the tragedy for their own sinister purposes. In any case, we rule out either open or semi legal existence for such self-proclaimed organizations.

Shocked by the act of wrongdoing, we are interested in an even more effective consolidation of law observance. This was emphatically stressed by the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum. This means rigorous and to the letter application of legal principles with respect to everybody and at all times. An International Affairs Ministry officer, a prosecutor, or a high official who committs an offense will always be punished as the law prescribes. At the same time nobody will declare himself to be a prosecutor and set up kangaroo courts, as the KOR-people imagine.

Memorial Cross Planned

LD032058 Vatican City International Service in Polish 1900 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The Espiscopal Curia of Pelplin Diocese has decided to erect a cross in the vicinity of Torun, on the spot where Father Jerzy Popieluszko was abducted. The cross is to commemorate his martyrdom.

DELEGATION MEETS WITH INDIA'S PRESIDENT 3 NOV

LD031247 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Ninety-four foreign delegations are taking part in Indira Gandhi's funeral, including a Polish one composed of Henryk Jablonski, Stefan Olszowski, and Ryszard Fijalkowski.

The Polish delegation visited President of India Zail Singh this morning. Henryk Jablonski conveyed to him, for the Indian people, expressions of sincere sympathy and heartfelt sorrow over the loss of Indira Gandhi. He stressed her outstanding role in the life of contemporary India and also in international politics and the Nonaligned Movement.

GANDHI ASSASSINATION SPARKS COMMENTARY

Part of Increasing Terrorism

LD021135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Commentary by Jan Gadomski]

[Text] The tragic death of Indira Ghandi has once again focused world attention on a growing problem of our barbarous present time, terrorism. The naked force is used more often and more willingly, both in the form of state terrorism such as armed actions by a great power against Lebanon, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Grenada, and also as individual terror. It also serves political goals. It is usually aimed against personalities which play significant roles on political stages. Let us recall that no fewer than six heads of state were killed by assassins during the last 5 years. I am not including the less important politicians.

This wave of terrorism is hardly surprising when the most powerful state of the Western Hemisphere has raised subversion, sabotage, and attempts on the lives of inconvenient politicians to the rank of official policy. This example demonstrates a certain school of behavior and contributes to the savagery of political morals against which no state today is efficiently protected. The only remedy for terrorism is its general condemnation and putting it outside the limit of methods acceptable to society. The introduction of such a climate is also necessary in the otherwise highly cultural states of Europe, in our country, and elsewhere.

Let us recall that no one has fully explained political kidnappings and murders which involved French secret services, that the Italian police could not clear themselves from the accusations of cooperating with terrorists who planted bombs and murdered dozens of people, that the mysterious massacre at the West German Stammheim Prison is still awaiting explanation , that the head of London's Scotland Yard was an associate of gangsters, not to mention what is regularly accepted over the ocean. It is enough to watch American films. And finally, one should recall that Mrs Ghandi was killed by her own guards, members of the state secret police.

Terrorism is like cancer. As one can see, no organism is fully protected against it, and it is mortally dangerous to everyone. As against cancer, there is only one measure against terrorism, and that is surgery.

Accusations Against CIA Cited

LD021322 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Commentary by Jan Gadomski]

[Text] The assassination of Indira Gandhi is the main topic of the world press and news agencies. Two questions are raised more and more often: What next, and who stands behind the murderers?

It is significant that the conservative press in the West is today forecasting the disintegration of India's unity with faintly hidden satisfaction. Indira Gandhi was the steadfast advocate of this unity, and in recent months and days she warned society against the danger of its collaspe. It is beyond a doubt that certain foreign centers, as the prime minister pointed out this year, had decided yet again to apply the imperialist principle of divide and rule toward India and hence, the support for Sikh separatists. The Indian press stated that this support was backed by the American CIA. Today there are numerous voices in Delhi accusing the CIA of inspiring the assassination of Indira Gandhi.

If one is to apply a classic principle, that the one who benefits from it has committed the crime, then the death of Indira Gandhi was indeed in the interest of the leading centers of the imperialism. The prime minister had kept her big state, over 3 million square km and with almost 700 million inhabitants, beyond the orbit of Washington's political influence. She was a pillar of the Nonaligned Movement; she maintained friendly and mutually beneficial relations with the Soviet Union; she opposed U.S. activity dangerous to peace.

In the nation composed of 22 states united on the principle of federation and numerous territories administered separately, and where 15 languages are officially used, the tempting prospect appears for those who want to use disintegration to subordinate particularly weak partners.

So, what next? Statements by new Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and leading Indian politicians indicate that they are aware of dangers which the state is facing, dangers manifesting themselves by the bloody disturbances on the streets of Indian cities. In these difficult moments all true friends wish the nation of India further consolidation of statehood and further progress in accordance with the message by the great daughter of India, Indira Gandhi.

Leader Dies for Nation's Unity

LD021218 Warsaw PAP in English 1123 GMT 2 Nov 84

[By Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 1 -- Indira Gandhi, well known in the world as an outstanding leader of the Non-aligned Movement and, in her own country, for her mastery of political game and as an advocate of moderate but steady reforms, died for the cause which is crucial for India's future -- the cause of India's unity and integrity.

Consolidating Indian unity as a state absorbed most of Indira Gandhi's energies. She died a vigilant guardian of India's sovereignty and integrity, faithful to her father's warning that India can only exist as a great state and "either it will count a lot or will not count at all."

The case of the Sikhs' extremism shows that a fast socio-economic development alone does not resolve interregional tensions and sometimes can even sharpen them.

Among the other factors is the backing given to the Sikh extremists by certain foreign forces who are keen to harm India as a country which is too independent and too friendly with the socialist world.

Without this support, the extremists, a minority of the Sikh community in India, would not reject to the very end the compromise proposals of Mrs Gandhi's government providing for concessions for the Sikhs and the terms for Punjab's autonomy.

Thursday's demonstrations in front of the U.S.consultate in Madras and shouts "Down with the CIA" show at whom the Hindu level their suspicions.

Today all India's friends, who share Nehru's opinion that "it lies in the world's interest to have India command an influence on its further development", pay tribute to Indira Gandhi.

OLSZOWSKI SPEAKS AT RECEPTION FOR VAYRYNEN

AU031911 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 30 Oct 84 p 2

["Summary" of speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski at the 29 October Warsaw reception for Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen]

[Text] Your visit has renewed the official dialogue between our countries, is of great importance for our mutual relations, and has crucial international significance.

Looking forward to your visit, we assumed that it would be an important step toward intensifying the traditional Polish-Finnish political dialogue and would provide new incentives for the development of the historically consolidated and friendly cooperation between our countries and peoples. Our talks today enable me to say that your visit is fulfilling our expectations. I also think that the contacts made here by the Finnish industrialists accompanying you have also been fruitful. I cordially welcome them.

The main purpose of Polish foreign policy is to maintain peace, strengthen international security, and promote peaceful cooperation. We are concerned about the considerable deterioration of the overall international relations on account of the confrontation policy followed by the United States and some NATO countries, which are increasing armaments and trying to achieve strategic superiority over the USSR and the entire Warsaw Pact.

This policy undermines the peaceful relations which have been developed with such perseverance by your country, Poland, and other countries. The deployment in Europe of new U.S. missiles and attempts to undermine the postwar territorial-political reality in Europe are undermining the system of European security and cooperation, which has been created with such labor and which is indissolubly linked with your capital, Helsinki. Speaking on this subject in his Sejm speech, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski said most clearly that "the observance of the Yalta and Potsdam decisions as well as the international accords signed in the seventies and sealed by the CSCE Final Act is the condition of peace in Europe."

Finland has won respect for its consistent activities favoring peace and international cooperation. Implementing the instructions of the outstanding statesman Urho Kekkonen, the Finnish policy of neutrality has become a "positive and lasting element of the European system of political equilibrium." Your official visit here is proof that these permanent virtues of Finnish foreign policy continue to be developed.

Our talks today have demonstrated a far-reaching convergence of views on the basic issues of the present international situation. We agree that it is urgently necessary to reintroduce into international relations the policy of respect for existing realities, detente, and constructive cooperation.

Searching for ways to block the trends that threaten world peace, we have agreed that one such way is to return to the spirit and practice of the detente initiated by the CSCE process. This process, which was crowned by the Helsinki conference, has produced lasting values such as the program for relations based on sovereignty, respect for territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. The 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act should become an incentive for further efforts to search for agreement in East-West relations. A favorable completion of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe would also be a positive step in this direction.

We have also reaffirmed our common interest in searching for disarmament measures. Poland fully supports the constructive Soviet proposals in this regard and has restated its support for setting up a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Friendly cooperation and common concern for peace and detente in Europe are the basis of our bilateral relations. We appreciate Finland's objective and sympathetic stand on the events in our country in the past few years.

The changes in Poland in the form of socialist renewal, produced by the resolutions of the ninth party congress and encouraged by the Ninth Congress of the ZSL, the 12th Congress of the SD, and the First Congress of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, constitute a new quality of our sociopolitical and economic life and are an important phase of the Polish people's contemporary history.

The line of socialist renewal is a line of national agreement, of civic dialogue of all forces professing the principles of our Constitution, of overcoming the remnants of our socioeconomic crisis, of stimulating the Polish economy, and of promoting good relations of friendly and partnerlike coopertion with all countries, regardless of their political systems or membership in political-military blocs -- cooperation for the sake of peace and detente.

We will continue to consistently follow this line in every possible way. No provocation and no method of political banditry, as has been latterly the case in our country, will deflect us from our purpose. Political banditry is absolutely alien to our traditions and political culture. As stated in the PZPR Central Committee declaration of 26 October, that dangerous crime "strikes at the line of socialist renewal worked out by the ninth party congress, at the entire party and its leadership, at our state, and at our people. It also strikes at the process of internal stabilization, at state-Catholic Church relations, and at the country's international prestige." The Central Committee has resolutely rejected and condemned all the lawless methods of action, no matter who perpetrates them. In the Central Committee declaration we most strongly stress that there will be no indulgence for anarchy and terrorism in any form.

The meeting between State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski and President Mauno Koivisto in New York was a crucial event in our relations. Members of our government have also had contacts and our Foreign Ministries have held consultation. We have signed a program for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1985-87.

The prospects for developing Polish-Finnish relations are based on solid foundations, and your visit will certainly supply new incentives to develop them. Expressing satisfaction with the businesslike and constructive course of our talks, I wish once again to praise the role of Finnish foreign policy in our common efforts to ensure the peaceful future of our continent.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES MINISTRY PARTY OFFICIAL

LD030003 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received (Zbigniew Bohecz), secretary of the PZPR district committee in the Ministry of Internal Affairs, who presented a report on the work of the ministry's party organization in promoting the further consolidation of its ideological cohesion and party and official discipline. Jerzy Urbanski, chairman of the Central Commission of Party Control, took part in the meeting.

JARUZEKSKI MEETS WITH SEJM COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

LD030007 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has met with Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec, chairman of the Sejm Commission for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice. They discussed the commission's activity in further enhancing the rule of law, observance of law and order, and social discipline in the light of the resolutions of the 17th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, the state of implementation of the law concerning the minister of internal affairs, and the scope of the activity of the bodies subject to him, as of 14 July 1983.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVE TO VATICAN

LD032226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski has received Jerzy Kuberski, head of the Permanent Working Group for Contacts With the Holy See.

MESSNER-LED CEMA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HAVANA

LD032322 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Polish delegation that took part in the proceedings of the 39th CEMA session has returned form Havana. The delegation was led by Zbigniew Messner.

RADULESCU REPRESENTS CEAUSESCU AT GANDHI FUNERAL

AU031622 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] The funeral of Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Indian National Congress (I) Party and prime minister of India, a prominent figure of national and international political life took place today. The funeral was attended by Giani Zail Singh, president of India; Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister; members of the government and members of the family of the late Mrs Gandhi; and numerous residents of the country who paid their last homage to Indira Gandhi. Official representatives of foreign states also attended. On behalf of our country Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, vice president of the State Council, participated as personal representative of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania.

Meets President, Prime Minister

AU041839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi AGERPRES 4/11/1984 -- On behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and of Elena Ceauescu, sincere condolences and deep feelings of compassion were conveyed to the president of the Republic of India, Giani Zail Singh, and to the prime minister of that country, Rajiv Gandhi, as well as to the Indian people on the tragical death of Indira Gandhi. It was shown that the Romanian people is beside the friendly Indian people in those moments of heavily trial, when India lost a remarkable leader in the person of Indira Gandhi. Emphasis was also placed on the role Indira Gandhi, a close friend of the Romanian nation, played in the strengthening and expansion of ties of cooperation, mutual understanding and esteem between the two countries, and the determination of Romania's leadership and of the whole Romanian people was expressed to develop that cooperation both bilaterally and internationally, with the firm conviction that it is for the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of collaboration and understanding throughout the world.

The message was conveyed during the reception on November 4 by India!s President Giani Zail Singh and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of Gheorghe Radulescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, who attended the funeral as President Nicolae Ceausescu's personal representative.

DASCALESCU RETURNS FROM HAVANA CEMA SESSION

AU021931 Bucahrest AGERPRES in English 1923 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 2/11/1984 -- The delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister, to the 39th economic session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in Havana returned to Bucharest on November 2. Upon their arrival at the Otopeni Airport the delegation were welcomed by Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, and other officials.

Upon his departure from Havana, the Romanian prime minister was seen off by Raul Castro Ruz, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of Cuba, secretary of the CC of the CPC, first vice president of the Council of State and of the Council of Minister of the Republic of Cuba, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPC, vice-president of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers, Cuba's representative to CMEA, Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice-president of the Council of Ministers.

NICU CEAUSESCU LEADS DELEGATION ON USSR VISIT

For reports on the visit by First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth of Romania Nicu Ceausescu to the Soviet Union, see the Eastern Europe section of the 2 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

NICOLAE, IRAQI OFFICIALS DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU021953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] AGERPRES 2/11/1984 -- The seventh session of the joint Romanian-Iraqi Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation and Trade was held in Baghdad over October 30-November 2. The Romanian delegation was led by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, while the Iraqi delegation by Hassan 'Ali, minister of trade.

A survey was made of the stage in economic cooperation ventures and commercial exchanges, and measures were set to carry them through. New possibilities were identified for cooperation in industry, oil, electrification, irrigations and trade.

During his stay in Badhdad, Ion M. Nicolae met with Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister, with other members of the government and executives of Iraqi economic and financial bodies.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH GREECE

AU021338 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1039 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Athens AGERPRES 2/11/1984 -- The tenth session of the joint government commission on Romanian-Hellenic economic, industrial and technical cooperation, concluded in Athens. It analyzed the progress marked since the previous session in the development of the commercial exchanges, and of economic, technological and scientific cooperation, as well as the bilateral exchanges and collaboration in tourism and culture.

In the spirit of the decisions made during the summit visits in Bucharest and Athens, concerning the expansion of the economic relations between the two countries, concrete measures were established for increasing the trade and especially the Romanian exports of machinery, equipment and other goods. At the same time. the two parties agreed on the need to intensify the bilateral collaboration in oil, chemistry and petrochemistry, in view of updating the railways, ensuring the rolling stock and of cooperation in third markets.

The protocol was signed by Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, for Romania, and by Andonis Yeoryiadhis deputy minister of national economy, for Greece.

NATION MOURNS DEATH OF INDIA'S INDIRA GANDHI

Officials Express Condolences

LD022030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1633 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with Indira Gandhi's death, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, this afternoon expressed condolences to the Indian president, Zail Singh, on behalf of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia and on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other persons accompanying the Presidency's president were present when he expressed his condolences. In the talks that followed, Djuranovic conveyed to President Singh a message from the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia about the people of India being able, at these difficult times to count on Yugoslavia's support, friendship, and cooperation, just as they have also done for the past 3 decades. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Presidency, and Zail Singh, president of India, also expressed the conviction that Yugoslav-Indian relations, cooperation, and friendship will continue to be promoted.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other Yugoslav officials accompanying them, today expressed condolences to Rajiv Gandhi, the son of the murdered Indian prime minister, Indira Gandhi.

Meeting With Rajiv Gandhi

LD032218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1652 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation who attended the cremation of Indira Gandhi in Delhi this afternoon, called on Rajiv Gandhi, the new Indian prime minister, this evening and again expressed their condolences on his mother's tragic death. Presidency President Djuranovic told Prime Minister Gandhi that Indira Gandhi's assassination shocked the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Djuranovic stressed that she "has made an exceptional contribution to the strengthening of friendly Yugoslav-Indian relations." Veselin Djuranovic then wished Prime Minister Gandhi success in his future endeavors.

Rajiv Gandhi thanked them for the condolences and for the sympathy that Yugoslavia demonstrated for India, particularly at this difficult time. He also said that India will continue to follow the policy pursued by Indira Gandhi and that it will try to complete the work she did not finish.

Veselin Djuranovic and Rajiv Gandhi expressed their countries' interest in strengthening comprehensive and friendly Yugoslav-Indian cooperation which has lasted for nearly 4 decades. The need was also stressed during the talks to further strengthen the Nonaligned Movement which could be achieved by strengthening mutual ties and cooperation in order that nonaligned countries might successfully resolve the problems they face.

Djuranovic TV Interview

LD031243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] New Delhi, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- "The death of Indira Gandhi has deeply shaken all the people of the SFRY," Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, stated in a interview with Indian television.

Djuranovic stressed that the people of Yugoslavia are mourning Indira Gandhi because they have lost a friend who was a fighter for peace and independence in the world. "Her name will remain deeply engraved in the hearts of our people and will be inscribed in gold in the history of India," Djuranovic said.

Meetings With Other Leaders

LD041232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0707 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and other members of the Yugoslav delegation that attended the funeral of Indira Gandhi yesterday, left for Yugoslavia by plane today. During his visit to New Delhi, Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, had talks with Junius Jayewardene, president of Sri Lanka; Kenneth Kaunda, president of Zambia; Julius Nyerere, president of Tanzania; Spiros Kiprianou, president of Cyprus; Prime Minister of Zimbabwe Robert Mugabe; and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. The president of the SFRY Presidency received 'Ali Akbar Velayati, minister of foreign affairs of Iran.

A desire and willingness to promote international and bilateral relations were expressed in all the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere. During all the talks, the readiness to support the new Indian Government, led by Rajiv Gandhi, was also voiced. A particular subject raised during all the talks, concerned the activity of the Nonaligned Movement and the ways in which to increase it.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, had talks with Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and with the president of the Egyptian people's assembly.

Officials Return From Funeral

LD042208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1732 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, this evening returned to Belgrade from New Delhi, where they had attended Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's funeral. Velizar Skerovic, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference, and Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, who had also attended the Indian Prime Minister's funeral, also returned to Belgrade.

Day of Mourning Declared

LD031349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1044 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 3 (TANJUG) -- In Yugoslavia, a day of mourning was proclaimed over the tragic death of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, chairman of the Movement of Non-alignment. National flags are at half-mast, while TV and radio broadcasts commemorate on Indira as an Indian, nonaligned and world statesman of great stature.

"It is with profound reverence that we cherish the memory of an outstanding personality of our days, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, wise and daring statesman and friend that made India still closer to the hearts of all Yugoslavs", are the words written into the book of mourning by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Veselin Djuranovic. Today, together with president of the Yugoslav Government Milka Planinc, Veselin Djuranovic attends Indira's funeral in New Delhi.

TANJUG REPORTS U.S. DENIAL ON GANDHI DEATH

LD022204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1945 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Washington, Nov 2 (TANJUG) -- The U.S. State Department has rejected as "absurd and irresponsible" the Soviet allegation that the United States, or rather its Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), may have been involved, at least indirectly, as an "inspirer", in the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said that the United States categorically rejects the Soviet allegation of U.S. involvement in the "act of political terrorism in New Delhi".

The U.S. Administration has protested with Moscow, warning that the allegation, in addition to being unfounded, could endanger the safety of Americans in India because it foments anti-American feeling.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who is heading the U.S. delegation to attend the funeral of Indira Gandhi, is expected to meet Soviet Premier Nikolay Tikhonov and convey to him the U.S. view that such Soviet allegations do not contribute towards better relations between the two countries, it was noted in Washington.

Before leaving for New Delhi yesterday evening, Shultz said that terrorism was the world's biggest problem at present and a kind of international war which had endangered the values and achievements of the civilised world.

USSR SPOKESMAN CITED ON WORLD TERRORISM, GANDHI

AU021304 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Nov 84 p 4

[D. Pesic report]

[Text] Moscow, 31 Oct -- The news of the fatal attempt on the life of Indira Gandhi was published in Moscow in the late afternoon hours without -- so far -- any special official radio or television commentaries. It is expected that later in the evening the condolence telegrams will be published and the composition of the Soviet delegation to the funeral will be announced.

This morning the previously planned and announced briefing for foreign and Soviet journalists on U.S. state terrorism was held at the International Press Center. Judging by all available evidence, the motive for the briefing was a recent statement by U.S. Secretary of State Shultz. But the fact that, in the meantime, the reports on the crime in New Delhi and the death of Indira Gandhi, India's prime minister, had been received invested this meeting with a somewhat different tone and emphasis.

Lomeyko, spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said in his introductory statement that the sad event lends an even greater significance to discussions on state terrorism pursued by the United States and to the need for struggle against terrorism in general, a need which, according to him, is advocated by the Soviet draft resolution submitted to the UN General Assembly by Andrey Gromyko.

Lomeyko stressed that the Soviet people have received the news from Delhi of the death of Indira Gandhi with deep sorrow and that they most sharply condemn the perpetrators of this repugnant act as well as "those who inspire them."

The Soviet spokesman refused to comment, in direct connection, on the attempt on the life of Indira Gandhi and the American policy of state terrorism, as was suggested by one of the questions asked by journalists. He said that "we do not think that the United States is behind every terrorist act in the world," but further on in his statement he made it clear that the policy of state terrorism pursued by official Washington encourages an atmosphere of terrorism in the world and incites terrorist acts in general. The Indian Government's investigation will determine who is directly responsible for the assassination of the Indian prime minister, Lomeyko emphasized.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS WITH FRG, ITALY NOTED

Consolidation of Debt Principal

LD021909 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1723 GMT 2 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 2 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany signed an agreement here today on consolidating the principal of the debt, the payments on which to the FRG are falling due this year. The signing of the agreement has followed on negotiations between the government delegations of the two countries.

Cooperation With Lower Saxony

LD032118 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1647 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, November 3 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and the FRG's Land of Lower Saxony have agreed to work out specific proposals for mutual economic cooperation, as part of overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany. This point was jointly stressed by Premier of Serbia Branislav Ikonic and Minister-President of Lower Saxony Dr Ernest Albrecht in the closing round of their talks here today. The two premiers also reviewed concrete forms of both immediate and long-term cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture.

The German side expressed support to an expansion of Serbian and Yugoslav exports to Lower Saxony and the Federal Republic of Germany. Specific proposals for cultural, scientific, inter-university and cooperation in arts were initiated by both sides.

At a press conference yesterday evening, Dr Albrecht favourably assessed the announced changes in the Yugoslav law on foreign investments.

The Lower Saxony delegation left Belgrade today, after a three-day visit to Serbia.

Refinancing of Debts to Italy

LD032333 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Text] Rome, Nov 3 (TANJUG) -- Italy has understanding for Yugoslavia's proposals for refinancing on a several-year basis the Yugoslav financial obligations falling due in the 1985-1988 period. A statement to this effect was made by Director-General of the Italian Foreign Ministry Directorate for Economic Affairs Renato Ruggiero in a talk with Yugoslav Ambassador in Rome Ante Skataretiko today. Ruggiero upheld the Yugoslav request for a meeting of government representative of the creditor countries. During the talk, the present level of developing countries' indebtedness was mutually assessed as a serious problem for international economic cooperation.

MISSING HELICOPTER LOCATED, THREE BODIES FOUND

LD042003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1843 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Nov (TANJUG) -- Concerning the disappearance of the Yugoslav People's Army helicopter, which was on an official flight on the Crnomelj-Postojna route, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense has issued the following statement:

The Gazela type helicopter of the Yugoslav People's Army, which disappeared on 12 October 1984, was found today on a spot accessible only with difficulties southwest of Ribnica. Three bodies were found in the helicopter: Lieutenant Colonel General Radislav Klanjscek, commander of the SR of Slovenia Territorial Defense Headquarters, retired Colonel Ivan Ron, and Lieutenant Gordan Pekic, the pilot.

A commission has immediately gone to the spot to investigate the cause of the accident.

GREENS GROUP TO OBSERVE INTELLECTUALS' TRIAL

LD041422 Hamburg DPA in German 1358 GMT 4 Nov 84

[Text] Bonn, 4 Nov (DPA) -- The Bundestag deputies Petra Kelly and Gert Bastien have flown to Belgrade today, on behalf of the Greens in the Bundestag, as observers of the trial against six Yugoslav intellectuals. The Greens' press spokesman Heinz Suhr announced that the intellectuals, who maintained a discussion circle on topical political questions at Belgrade University, are threatened with terms of imprisonment from 5 to 15 years. The human rights organisation Amnesty International had also joined an appeal made by Petra Kelly for the trial, due to begin on Monday, to be dropped.

BRIEFS

NEW CROATIAN TU PRESIDENT -- Zagreb, 3 Nov (TANJUG) -- In its session today the Presidium of the Trade Union Council of Croatia unanimously elected Zvonimir Hrabar president with a 1-year mandate. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1110 GMT 3 Nov 84 LD]

NUCLEAR POWER STATIONS -- Sarajevo, 2 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina plans to complete a 410 megawatt nuclear power station by 1996 and a bigger, 935 megawatt one by 2003. The exact sites are not yet known and will be chosen from a list of 40 suitable locations after further study. The program is prompted by the declining reserves of coal, which amount to 5.5 billion tons in Bosnia-Hercegovina and are expected to be exhausted in the foreseeable future. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0815 GMT 2 Nov 84 LD]